

JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM
IDENTIFICATION FORM

AGENCY INFORMATION

AGENCY : FBI
RECORD NUMBER : 124-10287-10273
RECORDS SERIES : HQ
AGENCY FILE NUMBER : CR 157-1223-3

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

ORIGINATOR : FBI
FROM : MCGRAW, ROYAL A.
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
TITLE :
DATE : 01/22/64
PAGES : 27
SUBJECTS : CC, MILTEER, JOSEPH ADAMS, INTV, RES, BKG, DESCR,
FINANCES, PHOTO, TRA, MEETING, CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY

DOCUMENT TYPE : PAPER, TEXTUAL DOCUMENT
CLASSIFICATION : UNCLASSIFIED
RESTRICTIONS : OPEN IN FULL
CURRENT STATUS : OPEN
DATE OF LAST REVIEW : 01/21/97
OPENING CRITERIA :
COMMENTS :

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE ATLANTA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN ATLANTA	DATE 1/22/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/13 - 14/64
TITLE OF CASE JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER		REPORT MADE BY SA ROYAL A. McGRAW	TYPED BY :sda
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <u>7-1-94</u> BY <u>SP8MAC/CH</u> (JFK)		CHARACTER OF CASE RACIAL MATTERS	

REFERENCE: Bureau airtel to Atlanta, 12/12/63, entitled
"Constitutional American Parties of the U. S.,
RM." 4

- P -

ENCLOSURES: TO BUREAU

One photograph of subject. 4

LEADS:

BALTIMORE, BIRMINGHAM, DALLAS, HOUSTON, JACKSONVILLE,
KNOXVILLE, SAVANNAH AND WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

One copy each of this report is being furnished the
above offices inasmuch as MILTEER has visited or contacted
persons living within these divisions. 4

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 5- Bureau (Enc. 1) 3- Atlanta (158-608)		157-1223-2	REC-12
ADDITIONAL COPIES COVER PAGE B		11 JAN 24 1964	EX-112
58 FEB 5 1964		2 copies made	
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		for review at FBIHQ by NISC-A Committee JTA LFE 5/20/77	
AGENCY.....	CHS-T-3, 4-2, 55	NOTATIONS	
REQUEST RECD.....		rec. Photograph - 4555	
DATE FWD.....	2/3/64	12/17/64	
HOW FWD.....	AS	OH B/jaw	
BY.....	rlt - lpd	STAT. SECT.	

1 cc sent to Crim Div by 6-94 2/3/64 rlt - lpd

AT 157-608

ADDITIONAL COPIES

1- Baltimore (Info) (RM)
1- Birmingham (Info) (RM)
1- Dallas (Info) (RM)
1- Houston (Info) (RM)
1- Jacksonville (Info) (RM)
1- Knoxville (Info) (RM)
2- Miami (RM)
1- Savannah (Info) (RM)
1- WFO (Info) (RM)

LEADS: (Continued)

MIAMI

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will maintain contact with WILLIAM SOMERSETT,
former Miami 607-C (RAC). U

ATLANTA

AT QUITMAN AND VALDOSTA, GEORGIA

Will follow activities of JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER
in connection with his forming the Constitutional American
Parties-of the United States. U

INFORMANTS:

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>File Where Located</u>
T-1 is AT 1691-C (RAC)	157-414 137-1325A
T-2 is WILLIAM SOMERSETT former Miami 607-C (RAC)	105-208 157-414 157-608
T-3 is ROBERT GORDON Anti-Defamation League Indianapolis, Indiana	105-280

- B -
(COVER PAGE)

2 copies made
for review at FBIHQ
HSC-A Committee
JTB 5/20/77
Re: Somerset U

AT 157-608

Identity of Source

T-4 is IP 3161-C (RAC)

T-5 is SV 320-C (RAC)

File Where Located

105-280

157-608

SOURCES:

Neighborhood

Chief WILLIAM R. ELLIOTT, Quitman, Georgia, Police Department.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Atlanta has no Bureau approved Thumbnail Sketch of the Constitution Party of the United States or the Constitutional American Parties of the United States. WILLIAM SOMERSETT, former Miami 607-C (RAC) advised MILTEER became disillusioned with the Constitution Party of the United States after attending a convention of this party at Indianapolis, Indiana, during October, 1963. Because of this MILTEER allegedly stated he was forming the Constitutional American Parties of the United States. 4

C* -
(COVER PAGE)

2 copies made
for review at FBIHQ by
HSC-A [signature]
LTA [signature]
le: Somerset

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA ROYAL A. McGRAW
Date: January 22, 1964

Office: Atlanta, Georgia

Field Office File #: 157-608

Bureau File #:

Title: JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-1-94 BY SP8MAC/EN
(JFK)

Synopsis:

JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER was born 2/26/02, at Quitman, Ga., and presently lives at Quitman and Valdosta, Ga. MILTEER is a wealthy bachelor who inherited an estimated \$200,000 from his father's estate. He has no family, no employment, and spends a great deal of time travelling throughout the Southeast. MILTEER has been unsuccessful in city politics at Quitman and publishes a weekly pamphlet criticizing the operation of the Quitman City Government. MILTEER has associated himself with the Constitution Party of the U. S. and attended a convention of this party held at Indianapolis, Ind., during October, 1963. He was reprimanded by this party for describing himself as being the party regional chairman for the Southeastern states. MILTEER became disillusioned with the Constitution Party of the U. S. and has attempted to form a party known as the Constitutional American Parties of the U. S. MILTEER allegedly intends to use the Constitutional American Parties of the U. S. as a front to form a hard core underground for possible violence in combating integration. MILTEER, on 11/9/63, was in a conversation concerning the possible assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. MILTEER, on interview, admitted being a member of the White Citizens Council, Atlanta, Ga., Congress of Freedom, and the Constitution Party of the U. S. He denied making threats to assassinate the President of the U. S. or participating in the President's assassination. MILTEER REPORTEDLY CARRIES A .38 CALIBER REVOLVER IN HIS CAR WHEN TRAVELLING AND CAUTION SHOULD BE USED IN EVENT MILTEER IS CONTACTED.

- P -

DETAILS:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

2
HSC-A Committee
JAN 28 1964
Re: Somerset

I. BACKGROUND

A. Birthdate

MILTEER, on November 27, 1963, advised he was born on February 26, 1902, at Quitman, Georgia. Records, Brooks County Health Department, and Brooks County Ordinary, Quitman, as examined on January 7, 1964, contained no record of MILTEER's birth. Records, Quitman High School, Quitman, Georgia, contain no birth data for MILTEER.

B. Citizenship Status

born at Quitman, Georgia

C. Education

Graduated from Quitman High School, Quitman, Georgia, in 1921.

D. Marital Status

Single

E. Military Service

MILTEER not known to have been in the Armed Forces of the United States.

F. Credit and Identification

— ELEANOR L. POWERS, Credit Bureau of Brooks County, Quitman, Georgia, on September 24, 1962, advised she is personally acquainted with JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER, who lives at the corner of Lafayette and Clay Streets, Quitman. MILTEER is considered to be an eccentric person and very little is known concerning his activities. He is approximately sixty years old and lives alone in a large run-down house. Very little is known concerning his background, but he was brought up in Quitman. His parents are deceased and he has no other relatives living in this area. It is rumored that MILTEER has lived in California and in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., where he operated some kind of concession around military reservations.

MILTEER has never bought anything on credit and does most of his buying in Valdosta, Georgia. MILTEER is a very frugal person and his net worth is estimated to be in excess of \$200,000. His father died approximately one year ago, leaving him a substantial amount of money and property. It has been rumored that MILTEER has made large deposits of money at banks in Jacksonville, Florida. During May, 1962, MILTEER sold the city of Quitman property for which he received \$20,000 in cash.

POWERS advised a short time ago she visited the Municipal Airport at Valdosta, Georgia. During this visit, she observed MILTEER hauling mail from the airport to the Post Office in Valdosta. She did not know whether he was an employee of the Post Office or whether he had a contract to haul mail. Other than the above, he is seemingly unemployed.

During the past few years, MILTEER has been a constant fault-finder in the management of the City of Quitman. He digs up insignificant things that have not been done properly by city officials and publishes a small leaflet criticising the city administration. He does not have any close friends and she had never heard of him meeting with any group or organization.

POWERS advised MILTEER is single and lives alone. There have been rumors that he was an associate of a woman in Valdosta, Georgia, but POWERS did not know the identity of this woman. She also heard that MILTEER was once arrested by the Valdosta, Georgia Police Department. Apparently nothing ever came of this arrest since MILTEER has never served a prison sentence to her knowledge. POWERS did not know the nature of the above arrest.

Records of the Credit Bureau of Brooks County, Quitman, Georgia, and the Credit Bureau of Valdosta, Valdosta, Georgia, as examined on January 7, 1964, revealed nothing in addition to the above information.

Chief WILLIAM R. ELLIOTT, Quitman, Georgia Police Department, on September 24, 1962, and January 7, 1964, advised MILTEER has no identification record with this department. U

AT 157-608

Records of the Valdosta, Georgia Police Department show MILTEER was arrested on January 29, 1955, on suspicion of burglary and was released. He was fingerprinted on January 29, 1955, by the Lowndes County Sheriff's Office, Valdosta, Georgia, Number 1153.

The Identification Division, on December 2, 1963, advised its records contained a duplicate of the above fingerprint card and has no additional identification record for MILTEER.

G. Employment

MILTEER has no known employment at the present time. ELEANOR L. POWERS, Credit Bureau of Brooks County, Quitman, Georgia, advised MILTEER allegedly operated concessions in the vicinity of military reservations in the past. She could furnish no specific information concerning this employment.

Confidential Informant AT T-2, on November 9, 1963, advised MILTEER claimed to have been employed for three and one-half years around the United States Supreme Court, Washington, D. C. T-2 could furnish no specific information concerning this alleged employment.

J. A. McLEOD, Postmaster, Valdosta, Georgia, on January 7, 1964, advised that around 1962 J. P. COFIELD, Valdosta, Georgia, had a contract to haul mail from the Municipal Airport, Valdosta, Georgia, to the Valdosta Post Office. COFIELD was ill for two or three months during 1962 and had MILTEER substitute for him in hauling the above mail. COFIELD no longer has the above contract.

H. Residence

1. Corner of Clay and Lafayette Streets,
Quitman, Georgia
2. In care of Mrs. C. C. COFIELD
212 South Troupe Street
Valdosta, Georgia

AT 157-608

I. Physical Description

The following is a physical description of MILTEER as obtained by interview and observation on November 27, 1963:

Name	JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5'4"
Weight	160 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Gray, partially thinning
Complexion	Ruddy
Characteristics	Wears glasses with metal frame; heavy waistline, small, round shouldered; nearly always unshaven, short gray stub with about two days growth, shabby dresser, wears old-fashioned clothes; tan hunting type cap; short legged; most of height from waist upward
Relatives	None known
FBI Number	None

J. Make and Model of Automobile

1. 1962 gray Volvo, 1963 Georgia license 61-D 226

Records of the Brooks County Tax Collector, Quitman, Georgia, show 1963 Georgia 61-D 226 was issued February 22, 1963, to J. A. MILTEER, North Clay Street, Quitman, Georgia, for use on a 1962 Volvo, two-door sedan, Vehicle Identification Number 141502678.

2. 1963 Volkswagen station wagon, 1963 Georgia license 11D 2762

Records of the Lowndes County Tax Collector, Valdosta, Georgia, show 1963 Georgia license 11-D 2762 was issued on August 15, 1963, to JOE MILTEER, 212 South Troupe Street, Valdosta, Georgia, for use on a 1963 Volkswagen station wagon, model 221, Vehicle Identification Number 1043319. This Volkswagen was purchased on August 15, 1963, from Pipkins Motors, Inc., North Ashley Street, Valdosta, Georgia.

AT 157-608

EMMETT PIPKINS, Pipkins Motors, Inc., North Ashley Street, Valdosta, Georgia, on January 8, 1964, advised that MILTEER, on November 26, 1963, traded the above 1963 Volkswagen station wagon for a 1964 Volkswagen station wagon, Vehicle Identification Number 1185675, Motor Number 0312846. At the time of this trade MILTEER listed his address as 212 South Troupe Street, Valdosta, Georgia. The Volkswagen which is turquoise and white in color, bore no license place when observed by FBI Agents on November 27, 1963.

K. Photograph

MILTEER was photographed by FBI Agents on November 27, 1963, and copies of this photograph are maintained by Atlanta.

L. Special Abilities

MILTEER is a prolific writer and is the author of numerous pamphlets which he distributes himself.

MILTEER reportedly carries a .38 caliber revolver in his car when travelling.

M. Associates

Chief WILLIAM R. ELLIOTT, Quitman, Georgia, Police Department, advised MILTEER is well known to all persons in Quitman. MILTEER is considered eccentric and has no close associates in this city.

MILTEER is closely associated with a known prostitute, Mrs. C. C. COFIELD, 212 South Troupe Street, Valdosta, Georgia, and spends a great deal of his time at the above address.

II. CONNECTIONS WITH HATE-TYPE ORGANIZATIONS

Confidential Informant AT T-1, on May 18, 1962, made available to Atlanta a leaflet captioned "The Last Days of the Republic, Urgent Call to All White Christian Voters in Georgia" signed "G. Seals/Aiken, Chairman and Founder, Constitution Party of Georgia, 1104-5 First National Bank Building, Atlanta, Georgia" and "J. A. (JOE) MILTEER, Organization Director, Constitution Party of Georgia, Quitman, Georgia."

AT 157-608

This pamphlet urged persons to attend a meeting at the Red Barn, Highway 80, Macon, Georgia, on May 20, 1962. It urged "White Christians, Believing in White Supremacy, Believing Communism Is the Work of the Anti-Christian, and Believing It Is Entirely Up to White Christians to Recapture Control Of Our State and Return to Solvency" to attend and organize a "White Christian American Grass Roots Movement."

AT T-1, on July 17, 1962, advised the above meeting was attended by approximately fifteen unidentified persons from Quitman, Georgia. Approximately eight persons from Macon, Georgia, attended. The meeting was a flop. RALPH LINDSEY, Organizer, White Citizens Council for the Betterment of America, Macon, Georgia, sent word to this meeting of the Constitution Party that the people of Macon were organized and that this party was not necessary and was not wanted in Macon.

Chief WILLIAM R. ELLIOTT, Quitman, Georgia, Police Department, on September 24, 1962, advised he has been acquainted with MILTEER for approximately ten years. He described MILTEER as being an "agitator" who spends his time finding fault with the administration of the City of Quitman. MILTEER makes a big to-do about his criticism and prints a leaflet which he distributes among the residents of Quitman. MILTEER has no close associates and Chief ELLIOTT has never known him to meet with any group of people. His father and mother are dead and he has no relatives in this area. He lives alone in a large run-down house and is considered eccentric.

MILTEER is considered to be well off financially although he is very frugal in his living habits. He generally drives a foreign made automobile and visits Jacksonville, Florida, frequently. During city elections in Quitman MILTEER talks about a third party but very few people pay any attention to him. MILTEER has been defeated on several occasions in his efforts to become a City Commissioner in Quitman.

Confidential Informant AT T-2, on October 11, 1963, advised MILTEER visited Miami, Florida, on October 10, 1963, distributing the following leaflets:

AT 157-608

End of Kennedy, King, Khrushchev Dictatorship;
Operation Survival; David Goes Forth to Meet Goliath; Why?;
Defender or Defector; Liars and Easter; War Time Emergencies;
Is Term "Cold War" A Lie?; and When They Take Over.

The above leaflets were critical of the United States Supreme Court and of the Government of the United States. They criticized the liberal element in the United States and championed the "Right Wing" conservatism.

AT T-2 advised MILTEER was distributing the above pamphlets to a number of trusted people throughout the United States in an attempt to have them participate in a meeting to be held at the Marott Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana, on October 19 - 20, 1963, to formulate plans to put an end to the Kennedy, King and Khrushchev Dictatorship over the nation. At this meeting a Board of Directors was to be picked to supervise and direct an "underground Army" in their respective areas. MILTEER stated "next year there is to be a lot of killing and it may be necessary to go right into the State Department and place several of the traitors (not identified by MILTEER) under citizen's arrest. If these traitors resist, they will kill them right on the spot." The above was the purpose for forming the "Underground Army."

MILTEER described MILLER GRUBBS, Louisville, Kentucky, as being a leader of the Constitution Party of the United States. T-2 identified GRUBBS as being a constitutional lawyer who also heads an organization believed to be "Citizens For Arrest of Traitors."

Confidential Informant AT T-3, on October 15, 1963, advised the Constitution Party of the United States would hold a national committee meeting at the Marott Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana, from October 19 - 21, 1963. Dr. ARTHUR G. BLAZEY, Indiana state chairman of the Constitution Party of the United States was quoted in the Indianapolis Star as stating the party was organized in Indianapolis in 1960 to "correlate the efforts of conservative votes in all states who have finally realized that we have been denied a two party system for the past thirty years." Lieutenant General Padro A. del Valle, United States Marine Corps (Retired), Annapolis, Maryland, was to be the main speaker. Dr. BLAZEY described General del Valle as being one who has not retired from the battle to serve this country from

AT 157-608

such enemies as the United Nations and current administration collaborators who want to strip our Republic of all defense arms and resources in order to subject our people to one-world tyranny.

Confidential Informant AT T-2, on October 30, 1963, advised that on the evening of October 18, 1963, approximately thirty individuals met at the Marott Hotel in Indianapolis, Indiana. ~~KENNETH GOFF~~ from Colorado, who reportedly heads a group known as "Soldiers of the Cross" spoke against KENNEDY, the Government, and said that the Government is full of Communists and indicated he was not satisfied with the Constitution Party of the United States. MILTEER spoke along the same lines as GOFF and suggested having a hard core group formed to prevent the United States Government from being taken over by Communists.

On October 18, 1962²³, MILTEER, LEE McCLOUD, EARL LINDER and WILLIAM SOMERSETT met in Room 222 of the Marott Hotel. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss and take appropriate action to prevent JAMES VENABLE, Klansman from Atlanta, Georgia, from addressing the Constitution Party of the United States. It was believed that VENABLE would be identified with the Ku Klux Klan and that this would go against their choice for President, Senator STROM THURMAN.

Confidential Informant AT T-4, on November 4, 1963, advised that on October 18 - 20, 1963, MILTEER and LEE McCLOUD roomed together in Room 220, Marott Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana. Both were attending the convention of the Constitution Party of the United States. From a conversation between MILTEER and McCLOUD, T-4 learned that McCLOUD admired JACK BROWN, Chattanooga, Tennessee. McCLOUD described BROWN as being a Klansman, and stated that he admired him more than any Klansman he had ever met. T-4 was of the opinion that McCLOUD met BROWN while en route to Indianapolis.

T-4 advised that McCLOUD stated the United States Government was spending \$10,000 monthly protecting someone in his neighborhood in Atlanta, Georgia. This person had been visited by MARTIN LUTHER KING and GUS HALL. MILTEER commented that he could kill this individual by Tuesday. MILTEER did not relish killing but he could do it. MILTEER stated he would first have to see this individual so that he would not kill the wrong man. T-4 learned that this individual was (First Name Unknown) COLE, head of the Student Non-Violent Committee, Atlanta, Georgia.

2 copies made
For review at FBIHQ by
HSC-A Committee
JTA/NE 5/20/77
Re: Somerset

AT 157-608

JAMES FORMAN, Executive Secretary, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, on October 25, 1963, advised that there is no one named COLE employed by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. COLE could possibly be identical with EARL JULIUS COLE, Negro male student of Morehouse College, Atlanta.

Chief WILLIAM R. ELLIOTT, Quitman, Georgia, Police Department, on October 25, 1963, advised the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee has not been active in the Quitman area. He knew of no one named COLE in this area that could be the object of MILTEER's threat.

T-4 advised MILTEER claimed he ran for Governor of Georgia under the Constitution Party of Georgia. MILTEER also claimed he was the Regional Director of the southeastern states of the Constitution Party of the United States.

On October 20, 1963, MILTEER was advised by the national committee of the Constitution Party that he was not entitled to use the above designation since such a title did not exist in the party. MILTEER was advised that AIKENS was the chairman of the Constitution Party of Georgia. MILTEER claimed that AIKENS was not active. MILTEER was then advised to contact AIKENS and work it out with him to get himself elected to the National Committee by the Georgia delegation. After MILTEER left the closed session of the National Committee it was indicated that the members of this committee did not trust MILTEER.

T-4 learned that MILTEER and WALLACE BUTTERWORTH were enemies and that MILTEER indicated that BUTTERWORTH was to be eliminated when the time comes.

It has been ascertained that HERBERT W. BUTTERWORTH is an officer in the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and is Secretary of the Defensive Legion of Registered Americans, Inc., which is described as an anti-Semitic and anti-Negro organization.

An article entitled "Constitutionists Develop Split" appeared in the October 23, 1963, edition of the "Indianapolis Star", Indianapolis, Indiana. This article quoted CURTIS B. DALL,

United States
National Chairman, Constitution Party of the United States, as stating that several hundred representatives at the above meeting indicated that they would prefer United States Senator BARRY M. GOLDWATER for their Presidential nominee. A movement against STROM THURMOND appeared when the National Committee started a move to kick out J. A. MILTEER, Quitman, Georgia, for declaring himself Regional Chairman for THURMOND in the Southeastern states. MILTEER had driven a truck plastered with signs advocating the nomination of THURMOND from Georgia. He spoke freely to the press. This rankled Colonel DALL, who considers himself spokesman.

After the threat to expel MILTEER from the party, an executive committee was held. This committee meeting was attended by MILTEER. At the conclusion of the meeting MILTEER said that DALL and the Executive Committee informed him that he could stay within party ranks but he would have to confine his activity to the State of Georgia. T-4 said that MILTEER was dejected and disgusted with the above meeting of the Constitution Party of the United States.

Confidential Informant T-2, on November 9, 1963, advised that MILTEER visited Miami, Florida, on that date. While in Miami, MILTEER advised that plans were in the making to kill President JOHN F. KENNEDY at some future date. MILTEER suggested JACK BROWN, Chattanooga, Tennessee, as the man who could do the job and indicated that he would be willing to help. While being questioned concerning the plan, MILTEER stated he was familiar with Washington and the job could be done from an office or hotel in the vicinity of the White House by using a high powered rifle. MILTEER also advised that JACK BROWN had made attempts to follow MARTIN LUTHER KING in an effort to kill KING but never did get an opportunity.

T-2, on November 12, 1963, advised MILTEER is forming a new political party as opposed to the Republican and Democratic Parties. MILTEER suggested that he is naming his new party the "American Constitutional Party" or a name similar to this. This organization will be composed of a hard core underground whose identity will be secret. KENNETH ADAMS, Anniston, Alabama, and JACK BROWN, Chattanooga, Tennessee, are to be invited to join as underground members. The organization will be used as a front and the only individual to be exposed will be MILTEER.

T-2, on November 14, 1963, made available the principles and objectives of the Constitutional American Parties of the United States as furnished by MILTEER:

"PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMERICAN PARTIES (C A P) OF THE UNITED STATES.

- "1. Uphold and defend the United States Constitution and State Rights.
2. Keep State and Church separate; Uphold right of Prayer and reading of the Holy Bible in Public Schools.
3. Demand and support a strong, well trained, armed National Armed Forces commanded by tried and proven real, red-blooded, dedicated, patriotic Americans.
4. Restore and enforce The Monroe Doctrine.
5. Uphold and defend individuals' rights to have and bear arms to protect their homes, (their castles).
6. Uphold and support Free Enterprise, - (Right to work Law).
7. Protect business in whom it may hire and fire, serve and not serve.
8. Stop Foreign Aid to all Communist Countries and their Satellites.
9. Return control of our money to Congress.
10. Cut Federal spending and reduce taxes, balance the budget.
11. Limit powers of United States Supreme Court to decisions only.

AT 157-608

12. Limit Executive Powers of the President.
13. Seek out and remove any and all Traitors in every branch of the Federal Government wherever found.
14. Defend and support individuals' right to vote for Free Electors.
15. Work for and urge all Americans to register and vote.
16. Get the United States out of the United Nations and get the United Nations out of the United States.

For more detailed information write and send donations to

J. A. Milteer, National Chairman,
Constitutional American Parties,
(C A P), (The Constructive Parties)
P. O. Box 873
Valdosta, Ga."

T-2, on November 26, 1963, advised MILTEER departed from Jacksonville, Florida, on November 23, 1963, by automobile en route to Columbia, South Carolina. During this trip MILTEER stated he had been in Houston, Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas, as well as New Orleans, Louisiana, Biloxi and Jackson, Mississippi, and Tuscaloosa, Alabama. MILTEER said he was acquainted with R. E. DAVIS, Dallas, Texas, whom he described as a "good man." He did not indicate on what days he was in the above cities except for Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

While in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, MILTEER contacted ROBERT SHELTON, United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, on the evening prior to the bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, Birmingham, Alabama, on September 15, 1963. MILTEER described SHELTON as being against violence and stated he was not dependable.

AT 157-608

MILTEER stated that MARTIN LUTHER KING and Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY are now unimportant. He stated their next move would be against "Big Jew" noting that there is a Communist conspiracy by the Jews to overthrow the United States Government.

T-2 advised on the morning of November 24, 1963, while at the Wade-Hampton Hotel, Columbia, South Carolina, MILTEER stated that they did not have worry about LEE HARVEY OSWALD getting caught because he "doesn't know anything" and that the "right wing" is in the clear. MILTEER stated "The patriots have outsmarted the Communists and had infiltrated the Communist group in order that they could carry out the plan without the right wingers becoming involved."

T-2, on November 26, 1963, advised MILTEER, on November 24, 1963, held a meeting in the Wade-Hampton Hotel, Columbia, South Carolina. Attending this meeting were BELTON MIMS and A. O. BOLEN, members of the Association for South Carolina Klans. JACK HENDRICKS, Denmark, South Carolina, and WILL ULMER, Orangeburg, South Carolina, also attended. MILTEER discussed the Principles and Objectives of the Constitutional American Parties of the United States. Prior to the arrival of the above persons MILTEER made notes on hotel stationery captioned, "Notice to All Christians." On these notes MILTEER stated "The Zionist Jews killed Christ two thousand years ago and on November 22, 1963, they killed President KENNEDY. You Jews killed the President. We are going to kill you." The note was signed "International Underground."

MILTEER advised the above persons that he was preparing a pamphlet which he wanted to disseminate throughout the country. In view of the recent events in Dallas, Texas, he would have to alter the information he was setting out in his pamphlet.

BELTON MIMS, in a private conversation with T-2, questioned T-2 indicating that he was not too familiar with MILTEER's activities. U

Date December 1, 1963

JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER, Quitman, Georgia, was interviewed November 27, 1963, at which time he advised that during April, 1963, he attended a national meeting of the Congress of Freedom, New Orleans, Louisiana. He described this organization as one that believed in Americanism and he attended this meeting as the result of an invitation by a Mr. THOMAS, Chairman of the organization, Omaha, Nebraska. He stated during this meeting neither he nor anyone in his presence discussed the assassination of President KENNEDY.

MILTEER stated further that in June, 1963, he went to Dallas, Texas, to attempt to persuade DAN SMOOT, author of the "Dan Smoot Report" to run as Vice-President on the Constitution Party ticket in the election in November, 1964. He stated he had no other business in Dallas.

MILTEER further stated that on October 18-20, 1963, he traveled to Indianapolis, Indiana, with BILL SOMERSETT of Miami, Florida, and LEE McCLOUD of Atlanta, Georgia. They attended the National Convention of the Constitution Party. He stated he attended this meeting as the result of an invitation by CURTIS B. DALL, former son-in-law of the late President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

MILTEER described himself as a non-dues-paying member of the White Citizens Council of Atlanta, Georgia, the Congress of Freedom and the Constitution Party.

MILTEER emphatically denies ever making threats to assassinate President KENNEDY or participating in any such assassination. He stated he has never heard anyone make such threats. He also denied making threats against anyone subsequent to the assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated he does not know, nor has he ever been in the presence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY to his knowledge.

MILTEER denied any knowledge of the bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama, on September 15, 1963.

- 15 -

On 11/27/63 at Quitman, Georgiaby SAs KENNETH A. WILLIAMS and
DONALD A. ADAMS :cb/saaFile # Atlanta 105-3123Date dictated 12/1/63

For review at FBIHQ by
ASC-A Committee
12/1/63
Re: Somerset

AT 157-608

T-2, on December 1, 1963, advised he met with BELTON MIMS and A. O. BOLEN of the Association for South Carolina Klans at Columbia, South Carolina, on November 28, 1963. They discussed the assassination of President KENNEDY, the Constitutional American Parties of the United States and MILTEER. MIMS and BOLEN expressed their regrets over the assassination of President KENNEDY and questioned T-2 as to whether MILTEER could have been involved. MIMS was concerned over a statement made by MILTEER that the "Right Wing" had nothing to worry about. MIMS questioned T-2 concerning the relationship between MILTEER, JACK BROWN, Chattanooga, Tennessee, KENNETH ADAMS, Anniston, Alabama, and BOB SHELTON, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. MIMS was concerned as to whether MILTEER had actually formed an underground group unknown to the Klan. MILTEER and BOLAN both stated they had agreed to join with MILTEER in a campaign to blame President KENNEDY's death on the Jews. They also indicated that they would assist MILTEER in forming the Constitutional American Parties of the United States.

T-2, on December 1, 1963, made available the following pamphlet which was prepared by MILTEER:

"WAKE UP - - CHRISTIANS"

"The Jews had Jesus killed nearly 2000 years ago. They have not changed in all this time. They, the Zionist Jews, Communists, had President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY killed in Dallas, Texas, by LEE OSWALD, November 22, 1963. LEE OSWALD, in turn, was killed by JACK RUBINSTEIN. All violence committed by left wing groups.

"It now becomes the solemn duty of every true, red-blooded American to seek, find, expel, drive out from our country every traitor be he a Zionist Jew, Communist, or what have you.

"Give us liberty or we'll give you death.

"International Underground"

AT 157-608

T-2, on December 10, 1963, furnished the following letter, which was mailed from Valdosta, Georgia, on December 9, 1963, from MILTEER:

"CONSTITUTIONAL AMERICAN PARTIES OF U. S.
Post Office Box 873
Valdosta, Georgia
J. A. Milteer, National Chairman

"Dec. 9, 1963.

"Due to recent events which have taken place within our American borders that may, in time, change the course of history, and the usual holidays before us, it is deemed advisable to curtail any contemplated meetings of our Constitutional American Parties of the United States movement until early in the new year of 1964. You will be advised of any meeting which may be called for early in January, 1964.

"Since we are 'Right Wing' and it is our aim and intention to uphold and defend our United States Constitution against all enemies, both within and without our borders, we may be called before the F. B. I. for questioning relative to many things. You are advised to cooperate fully but do so on your Constitutional American Parties rights. Do not go alone for any conference or to answer any questions to any F. B. I. office. Be interviewed in your own home or office with some one present or with others present with you. Do not at any time be interviewed alone with any F. B. I. Agent or Agents.

"If a telephone call comes to you any where, your home, office or any other place requesting you to meet with some one at any certain place, street corner, building, home, business place, church, synagogue or any where, wait a few minutes and call the person who called you to arrange any such meeting to see if it is authentic and for further detailed instructions. This will verify the call and make it

clear in your mind whether it is a frame-up or not. Then to further keep yourself in the clear, remain in your home or business place, do not go any where and do not meet with anybody. Frame-ups to involve any and all 'Right Wing' followers may be in the making by none other than the F. B. I. Be very cautious.

"I extend to you and your family a warm, hearty and Merry Christmas, followed with a Happy, Prosperous New Year with blessings from our LORD and SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST throughout the entire 1964 year.

"Yours for the return to GOD ALMIGHTY, the BIBLE and our United States Constitution in 1964.

"/s/ J. A. Milteer."

Confidential Informant AT T-5, on December 4, 1963, advised he is acquainted with BELTON MIMS and A. O. BOLEN, members of the Association of South Carolina Klans, and WILL ULMER, Orangeburg, South Carolina. T-5 could furnish no information regarding any meeting of members of the Association of South Carolina Klans held at the Wade-Hampton Hotel, Columbia, South Carolina, on November 24, 1963. MIMS and BOLEN are members of Klavern 335, Association of South Carolina Klans, West Columbia, South Carolina. ~~They have~~ They have never given indication of advocating violence in connection with the racial issue. T-5 advised there is no group known as the Constitutional American Parties of the United States at Columbia, South Carolina.

III. STATEMENTS MADE BY SUBJECT CONCERNING VIOLENCE AND ACTIVITY IN RACIAL SITUATIONS

Confidential Informant AT T-2, on October 11, 1963, advised MILTEER was in Miami, Florida, on October 10, 1963, distributing leaflets urging people to attend a meeting of the Constitution Party of the United States at Indianapolis, Indiana, on October 19 - 20, 1963. At this meeting MILTEER claimed that a Board of Directors was to be picked to supervise an "Underground Army." MILTEER stated

AT 157-608

"next year there is to be a lot of killing and it may even be necessary to go right into the State Department and place some of the Traitors, not identified by MILTEER, under citizens arrest. If these traitors resist, they will kill them right on the spot."

Confidential Informant AT T-4, on November 4, 1964, advised MILTEER, on October 18 - 20, 1963, attended the convention of the Constitution Party of the United States held at the Marott Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana. MILTEER roomed with LEE McCLOUD in Room 220 of the above hotel. McCLOUD, in a conversation with MILTEER, stated the United States Government was spending \$10,000 monthly protecting someone in his neighborhood in Atlanta. This individual had been visited by MARTIN LUTHER KING and GUS HALL. MILTEER commented that he could kill this individual by Tuesday. He did not relish killing but he could do it. He would first have to see this individual so that he would not kill the wrong man. The individual referred to was (First Name Unknown) COLE, head of the Student Nonviolent Committee, Atlanta, Georgia.

JAMES FORMAN, Executive Secretary, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, on October 25, 1963, advised that there is no one named COLE employed by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. COLE could possibly be identical with EARL JULIUS COLE, Negro male student at Morehouse College, Atlanta.

Chief WILLIAM R. ELLIOTT, Quitman, Georgia, Police Department, on October 25, 1963, advised the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee has not been active in the Quitman, Georgia, area. He knew of no one named COLE in this area that could be the object of MILTEER's threat.

Confidential Informant AT T-2, on November 9, 1963, advised MILTEER was visiting in Miami, Florida, on that date. MILTEER talked about plans in the making to kill President KENNEDY at some future date. He suggested JACK BROWN, Chattanooga, Tennessee, as being the man who could do the job and indicated that he would be willing to help. MILTEER stated he was familiar with Washington and the job could be done from an office or hotel in the vicinity of the White House by using a high powered rifle.

AT 157-608

T-2, on November 20, 1963, advised that MILTEER, on November 9, 1963, told him that he was forming a new political party as opposed to the Republican and Democratic Parties. This Constitutional American Parties of the United States was to be comprised of a hard core underground whose identity will be secret. KENNETH ADAMS, Anniston, Alabama, and JACK BROWN, Chattanooga, Tennessee, are to be invited to join as underground members. The organization is to be used as a front and the only individual to be exposed will be MILTEER.

T-2, on November 26, 1963, advised that MILTEER was in the Union Train Station, Jacksonville, Florida, on November 23, 1963. MILTEER stated he was very jubilate over the death of President KENNEDY. MILTEER stated "Everything ran true to form. I guess you thought I was kidding you when I said he would be killed from a window with a high powered rifle."

When questioned as to whether he was guessing when he originally made the threat regarding the President, MILTEER stated, "I don't do any guessing."

4

APPENDIX

NATIONAL KU KLUX KLAN, also known as Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., National Grand Council of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Majority Citizens League

A source advised that on May 22, 1960, the National Grand Council of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan met at Atlanta, Georgia, to discuss consolidation of the klans unity of effort and activities, to establish a National Fund and a National Secretary and to design a new flag. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Federation of Ku Klux Klan, Alabama; Association of Arkansas Klans, Arkansas; Florida Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Florida; Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Florida; Association of Georgia Klans, Georgia; Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, North Carolina; Association of South Carolina Klans, South Carolina; Dixie Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Tennessee; and Hyksos Klan, Texas.

This source advised that at a consolidation meeting at Atlanta, Georgia, September 2-5, 1960, at which the North Carolina and Texas Klans were not represented, it was resolved and passed that their name be changed to National Ku Klux Klan.

This source also advised that at a consolidation meeting at Savannah, Georgia, October 3, 1960, it was resolved and passed that in any future meetings of this group the name "Majority Citizens League" was to be used.

A second source advised that at a national klonklave meeting at Texarkana, Texas, on February 11-12, 1961, a motion was carried that there were to be at least six national meetings a year to be held any time from one week to twelve weeks after the last meeting. The time and meeting place were to be decided by the newly elected chairman. This second source also advised that at each meeting a new chairman and acting secretary were to be elected to serve at the next meeting. A national secretary had not been appointed.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA KLANS KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (ASCK)

A source advised on September 24, 1956, that the Association of South Carolina Klans (ASCK) was organized in the Fall of 1955 and is patterned after the Association of Carolina Klans (ACK). This source said ASCK is a new organization and not a rebirth of ACK, although all high-ranking officials of ASCK had been members of ACK. The source stated announced purposes of this organization are to promote white supremacy and combat integration of the races; however, the use of violence is disavowed.

A second source advised on September 2, 1950, that ACK was composed of groups formerly members of the Association of Georgia Klans (AGK) and although ACK severed all connections with AGK on November 14, 1959, the ideals, purposes and policies of the two organizations remained identical. ACK became defunct after conviction and imprisonment of its highest official and other members in 1952.

A third source advised on September 16, 1962, that ASCK continues to operate for the purpose of promoting white supremacy and combating integration by peaceful means by public speaking and propaganda.

This third source said that ASCK, using the name Majority Citizens League of South Carolina, published a monthly newspaper, "Southland Standard," from August through December, 1961, and dropped it due to lack of financial support.

ACK has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC. KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (UNITED KLANS)

Records of Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, show that this Klan organization was granted a corporate charter on February 21, 1961, at Atlanta, Georgia, under the name United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc.

A source advised on February 27, 1961, that United Klans was formed as a result of a split in U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. According to the source, the split resulted from a leadership dispute and United Klans has the same aims and objectives as the parent group. These are the promotion of Americanism, white supremacy and segregation of the races.

The first source and a second source advised in July, 1961, that United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., merged with Alabama Knights, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The merged organization established headquarters in Suite 401, The Alston Building, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The organization is directed by ROBERT SHELTON, Imperial Wizard, and is the dominant Klan group in the South with units in several southern states.

On August 14, 1963, the second source advised that the organization formerly known as United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., would be known in the future as United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The second source said the name was changed by a resolution adopted at the National Klonvocation held July 8, 1961, at Indian Springs, Georgia.

Second source advised that at a meeting of Prattville, Alabama, on October 22, 1961, a majority of the Klaverns of the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan merged with the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

APPENDIX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Atlanta, Georgia
January 22, 1964

Title Joseph Adams Milteer

Character

Reference Report of Special Agent Royal
 A. McGraw January 22, 1964, at
 Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

T-2, WILLIAM SOMERSETT, former Miami 607-C (RAC) is a source who has furnished reliable information in the past and has furnished some information that could not be verified or corroborated.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Interrogation of witness on Friday, April 19, 1963,
at 9:30 a.m., at Room 1008 Dupont Plaza Hotel, Miami, Florida,
by Assistant State Attorney Seymour Gelber and City of Miami
Police Department Detective Lochart F. Gracey, Jr.

- - -

EXAMINATION

Q On April 4, 5, and 6, 1963, you attended a meeting
of The Congress of Freedom in New Orleans; is that correct?

A That's right.

Q With whom did you travel to the meeting of the
Congress?

A Well, I traveled with John Thurman and a boy named
Williams, Tommie Williams.

Q Did you go by car?

A Yes, Tommie Williams' car, Cadillac, 1956 Cadillac
sedan.

Q Are these two people members of the Council
for Statehood?

A Yes.

Q How long did the trip take?

A Well, we left Palm Beach at five o'clock and we were


BERT FRIEDMAN
General Reporting

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
SUITE 1425
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA
TELEPHONE: FR 1-6678

in New Orleans the next day, around one. We made it in eighteen hours and a half.

Q During the trip, did you have any discussions as to the future of the Council for Statehood?

A Well, I mean generally, you know what we went for; naturally, they were going there for the Congress and they were, of course, affiliated with this Congress of Freedom, and the discussions going on there was, of course, casually in connection with the two organizations and about the future of them and anything like that.

I didn't know that this fellow Thurman was a member of The Congress of Freedom until I arrived in New Orleans. That's when he made it known to me that he was a member. After we got there, he went into conference with Thomas, whose name is on there. I think he is the executive director.

Q George J. Thomas?

A That's right. He went in conference with him all evening, which I didn't know what their conversation was.

Q On the trip to New Orleans, did any discussion come up as to any future action of the Council in Florida?

A Well, of course, that had been discussed at all meetings. The future of the Council in Florida is to organize as hard as they can in all counties and all communities, which they are setting up in Dade County now, and also Broward County.

They are trying to spread very hard now. I mean they have got a couple of meeting places. One is 1262 Northeast 155th-- wait a minute--145th Street, which belongs to a woman by the name of Pendrey. That is in North Miami.

Q What is that supposed to be?

A She has a big home there. That is going to be a place in the future they are going to have meetings. Instead of having to travel all the way up there, they will have meetings down here. Cunningham is going to be the coordinator for this section.

Q What is Cunningham's full name? Is that a male or female?

A She is a lady. I don't know her first name. Mrs. Cunningham is all I have ever been able to get out of her. I think somewhere in the records we have got more about her.

Q Have these people ever attended any of the meetings of the Council for Statehood--the women you have just mentioned?

A Oh, yes; they have attended in Boynton Beach.

Q What are they supposed to organize in Dade County?

A They are supposed to organize people into the Council for Statehood. Those people will be affiliated with The Congress of Freedom but won't directly belong unless they pay \$10 to join it, but the Council for Statehood is affiliated with that organization.

Q Does the Council for Statehood have some dues structure?

A Oh, yes; they have some contributions coming in. It is deposited in the Security Exchange Bank in Palm Beach.

Q In whose name?

A John Thurman.

Q Did any conversation arise on your trip in regard to any violence that might occur in Florida or in Dade County?

A Well, nothing was specifically stated that they would. Of course, when the time comes, that's understood, that there will be violence all over, when the time comes and when they call it, but, of course, this boy, Tommie Williams, and Thurman, I mean they have it in their minds that there will be violence for certain people if the orders come down from Stuart, and there is no question in my mind that they won't do it. They both have guns, that is, carbines.

Q Are these the boys you think are the ones most inclined to violence in the Council?

A No, they are not the only ones. Mary Davison is the head of the Council and she will issue the orders, if anything is done. There is no question in my mind about that, like this vicinity through here; but from the top of this Council, The Congress of Freedom is made up of several different organizations and, of course, their purpose is to overthrow

the United Nations. If they see and have reasons to believe-- the top people--that the United States is going to be turned over to the United Nations that means more. They have a bunch of people selected which they claim is the ones who is in and directing the communist conspiracy to throw the United States Government into the United Nations.

Q Let me ask you one question, to get something clear in my mind. When you say "to overthrow the United Nations," is that exactly what you mean or is it to remove the United States from the influence of the United Nations?

A To strictly overthrow the influence from even the higher officials of the United States Government who is participating or would be responsible for throwing the United States into the United Nations.

Q In other words, to make this real short, you mean they want to get us out of the United Nations?

A That is exactly it, and they will fight to see to it. If the government should go under the direction of the UN, they are ready to fight.

Q Getting back to the local area for a moment, do you recall that some time back there were discussions in regard to Paul Epstein of Fort Lauderdale?

A Yes. That was discussed some time back in our meetings, that of course he is one of the marked men in this

vicinity because he is supposed to be, I believe, the head of the ADL, or something in Fort Lauderdale, but he is one of the marked men. I told you that a pretty good while ago.

Q Has any further discussion been had in regard to Epstein, for example?

A No. His name hasn't been mentioned right recently. They don't talk about that in the meetings.

Q When his name did come up, who was the person who brought up his name?

A I believe it was Mary Davison and this lawyer.

Q Arthur Bohn?

A Bohn. Of course, he is very much on the list.

Q In regard to Epstein, have you ever talked to Hobart Andrews about Epstein?

A No; I have been there two or three different times to talk to him, but it has been so crowded, too busy to talk to him. I have that on my agenda, to have a good conversation with him.

Q During the automobile trip to New Orleans, do you recall any specific instructions that related to the Florida operation of the Council?

A There was general discussion, all right, about the Council and its operations and what they were going to do, and of course there was a little discussion about eliminating

the Jews that was heading these organizations, like the ADL, the top men. What they figure on is the top men.

Q Did they name any particular persons?

A No. The only thing that they named was the ones that's on the Council of Foreign Relations.

Q I am still talking about locally, in Dade County and in Florida. Did they name any particular persons? They made reference to the ADL?

A Yes, ADL is one of them, sure, of course.

Q Did they name any other persons or groups locally they wanted to eliminate?

A No; they didn't name any specific person.

Q Did they indicate when they would be in a position, or when they would be in a better position, to take violent action?

A Well, they figure on organizing and getting as much strength as they can. They will wait for orders. Nobody in that organization is going to do anything until it comes from the top, unless Mary in this vicinity would have somebody do something like that, but the way I understood it thoroughly, from talking to different people in New Orleans, when the time comes it will be an all out fight all over the United States. Things will happen in every city, when they get ready to go.

Q When you refer to Mary Davison, are you referring

to the national group?

A The national group, but I am satisfied Mary Davison is one of them in it and, since I made the trip to Tallahassee, I am satisfied John Thurman is, too.

Q If they wanted to eliminate Epstein, this would be a purely local matter, not connected with the United Nations?

A I assume it would.

Q So they would not need advice from any national organization?

A I think Mary Davison, from this district or anywhere in the United States, could name a man in Dade County she wanted killed and I am satisfied that gunmen would be brought in here to do that killing. That is exactly the impression I have got of her. She is a person of very few words on that, but it is known that she intends to be one of the leaders of the war, if it ever starts, so I assume if she taken the notion to have somebody killed that she would just issue the order to do it and that would be all there is to it.

Q The Congress has been in operation for twelve years-- I think this was its twelfth annual session--and Mary Davison has been in operation for probably at least that time. Do you know of anyone who has ever been eliminated by that group or as a result of Mary Davison's orders?

A No, I don't. You see, I think this thing is building

bigger now, of course, than it ever did before, and they are coming on harder now and taking more steps and bringing more people in, and they are getting braver with advocating violence than ever before. That's the impression I get from people who I talked to over there, like this fellow Theodore Jackman and Milteer. Milteer is the leader for the Dixie Klan of Tennessee. He is the one who represents them in the State of Georgia. He definitely is as violent minded a man as I ever talked to.

Q Where does the Council get its money?

A Which Council is that?

Q The Florida Council for Statehood.

A They get it from contributions and donations, membership. They are supposed to have--I have never seen it but I know they have got it--a secret fund, which is not in the bank. They have a fund in the bank and have one that is not in the bank.

Q Have you any idea who makes these contributions to the Council?

A There's about thirty-six states. I gave you a list of the names who they sent over the states. Well, those people are contributing to the Council for Statehood. And they have got some big people, individuals like in Texas and different places. One is a doctor. I think I gave you his

name, didn't I--Burgess, or something like that, and of course they have got a fellow named Roberts, who is the master-mind in the contributions, and he is setting up, of course, the military operation. He is a major who was put out of the Army.

Q Is he in the service now?

A No, he is out. He was released after he made a speech for General Walker, but he is a big man in this and he is pushing it very hard.

Q Who are the local people who are helping financially, if you know?

A At our meetings over there last Saturday, I know a woman by the name of Lucas, which you have got her name, she donated \$100 that day.

Q Lucas?

A Yes. Her name is Lucas. I think she is from Fort Lauderdale. Of course, the Jacksons, they donate pretty good. They have got several people that donate money to it that I don't know. Mary Davison and this Thurman don't let everybody know everything.

Q Are there any people from Dade County who contribute, as far as you know?

A The only one I have seen give money from Dade County is Mrs. Pendrey, the woman from North Miami Beach, and I believe

there's a couple more.

Q How about Keathley?

A I don't know. Keathley denies that he does, but I think he does.

Q Does he know of the existence of the organization?

A Oh, yes; he knows Mary Davison a long time. He sold her books a long time.

Q Has he ever been invited to attend a meeting?

A No. Mary Davison told me she didn't want him to come, he was too controversial, too anti-Semitic. She doesn't want the organization to get the name of being anti-Semitic. She was afraid if Keathley would come to a meeting, he might be tailed in there and cause trouble.

Q How many people attend the Council meetings?

A Maybe fifteen, twelve, something like that.

Q Is it the same group?

A Yes. Well, you see, these people that attend there are more or less the ones that is coordinating this all over the country. They don't bring in all the members and discuss this in front of them.

Q You mean coordinating all over Florida?

A Oh, no. Some are coordinating in different states and in Florida. They got coordinated in every state and they have got two or three women here that's got four or five states

themselves, also, they take care of.

This woman come to me yesterday, Mrs. Cunningham, for a hundred of these books to send to her people. What I have been trying to do is to get them to give me their list so I can make up envelopes for them, but I ain't been successful in getting my hands on them coordinators like her and the rest of them.

Q What are the ages of the people who attend these meetings?

A They run anywhere from about twenty-five to sixty, sixty-five.

Q What kinds of occupations do they have?

A They have got occupations--some are retired, some are business people, some of them are--well, just, I would say ordinary business people, not very many working people, that is, laborers, and things like that. I don't know one that is involved at this time. They are all supposed to be business people.

Q They seem to have a large number of women. Are there more women than men?

A Yes, more women than men, that I have seen. In New Orleans, the biggest majority of the people there were women. Of course, I was very much surprised. There were about at least fifty percent or sixty percent of them Catholics.

I was very much surprised to see that, you know, and I went on and discussed with quite a few of them and heard them talk. They are all well-to-do people. They are not just ordinary people you see in the street.

Q You say more than half of the people there were Catholics?

A That's right.

Q This was in New Orleans?

A That's right.

Q How about down here?

A There's only--I didn't question it, but the only Catholic that I know definitely is a Catholic is Bohn, the lawyer.

Q What significance does that have to you?

A It has a whole lot because I always thought that the Catholics were strictly against this kind of people, anti-Jewish and anti-Negro and all this. I always had the impression that the Catholics was one of the big leaders on anti-discrimination. That's the learning I have had, but I sure found out different when I was in New Orleans. I lived in New Orleans a long time, too. This was very much a surprise to me. I think the time is coming when I am going under cover, when one of the main underground leaders in the movement, and he is putting out some very bad stuff, will be a Catholic

priest. I am not going to tell you this is definite until I come to that stage. When I do, I will make it my business to prove it to you beyond the shadow of a doubt so I won't be in the middle. There's some Jews in it, too; there's gentiles; there's Negroes and everything else. I understand somewhere in the west they have Negroes belonging.

Q You do not have any Jews or Negroes in Florida in the Council for Statehood, do you?

A No. I am talking about these other states. No, you don't have any here at all. I haven't seen one yet.

Q Is there any other specific thing that you recall, conversation-wise, on your trip to New Orleans that would be of interest or help to us?

A No; I don't recall anything.

Q Were you fellows drinking much on the trip?

A No; nobody drank a drop.

Q When you got to New Orleans, what did you do? Did you check into the Hotel Fontainebleau?

A When we got to New Orleans, we went to the Fontainebleau Hotel and of course the Fontainebleau Hotel was filled up with the ones coming in that made reservations.

Q Who made the reservations--George Soule?

A No, John Thurman.

Q You mean your reservations?

A No. He made his own and the other people coming in. I went to the Plaza Motel, me and Tommie Williams, and stayed there.

Q Why did you not stay at the Fontainebleau?

A They didn't have more room.

Q Were other people who were attending the convention staying at the Plaza?

A Not that I know of. Some of them tried to get in there. I think eleven had planned to go in there but at the last minute the Fontainebleau made room for them on account of some checkouts or something. I don't know exactly how it happened, but I was already in.

Q What day did you get there? The convention began on a Wednesday.

A We left here I think it was Tuesday. We got there Wednesday. I am pretty sure it was Wednesday or Thursday-- yes, we got there Wednesday.

Q The actual business of the convention did not begin until Thursday?

A That's right.

Q You were there at the beginning, were you not?

A Oh, yes; sure.

Q Was the convention set up with public speeches and then would committees meet and discuss problems?

A Yes. They had a program of speakers. Then they had committees, which I didn't attend because I wasn't allowed to attend.

Q Were these committees selected at the convention or prior?

A They were not selected at the convention in the open. It might have been done secretly. See, they had a meeting every night. The committee meetings met every night in some room. Which one it was, I don't know.

Q Did the committees ever report back to the general convention?

A No, they didn't.

Q On Thursday, George Soule gave the opening address. Do you know George Soule?

A Yes. He is from New Orleans.

Q He runs a school there, does he not?

A Yes, but I didn't know him till I met him over there. I heard of him in Miami as setting up a private school here in the integration fight. Him and Leander H. Pererez of the Citizens Council and all set that up.

Q Were you rooming with somebody there or did you have your own room?

A Tommie Williams and myself had the same room together.

Q Did you and Williams have any discussion as to the

operation of the Florida Council?

A No. We never discussed it. I mean as far as-- except for Mary--I talked to him and, of course, he is one hundred percent for Mary and I went along with him. His main purpose is to do anything Mary says.

Q What does the boy do?

A He has been working for Rincon Concrete Company. He lost that job and he is now in St. George, South Carolina. I got a telegram from him.

Q Is he coming back?

A Yes. He said in the telegram he would be back.

Q What is the name of the other fellow who was with you?

A John Thurman.

Q What does Thurman do for a living?

A I don't think he does anything.

Q How old a man is he?

A I would say he is around thirty.

Q And Williams?

A Williams is probably twenty-six.

Q Have those fellows ever been arrested; do you know?

A I am not sure. I don't know about that.

Q Do they belong to the local American Nazi party?

A Not that I know of, no. They claim to be very much

against it.

Q Did you attend the speeches they had at the convention?

A Yes.

Q For example, did you hear Arthur Blaisie, chairman of The Congress of Freedom in his keynote address?

A Yes, I heard him.

Q Generally, what was he talking about?

A His address was directed at the United Nations and to the Council of Foreign Relations and to the Federal Reserve Bank and to the communist conspiracy, which he claimed to be made up of the Council of Foreign Relations and is supposed to be an underground communist conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government and put it into the UN under a world government.

Q Have you ever attended a Congress of Freedom meeting before?

A Never.

Q Do you know what the makeup of this organization is?

A What do you mean by the makeup?

Q Is it constituted of a group of other organizations?

A Yes.

Q A federation of organizations?

A That's right. They are consolidated with many

organizations. Any patriot organization selected is with them. The Citizens Council is recognized with them; the Klu Klux Klan, through duly authorized representatives like Milteer--he is a representative of the Dixie Klan and they have a fellow Kearns, I believe his name is Kearns, who represents the law enforcement association, whatever it is, organized by William Grubb in Kentucky, in Louisville.

Q All these organizations are part of The Congress of Freedom?

A That's right.

Q Do they pay dues to The Congress of Freedom or do they just meet once a year at their convention?

A This I don't know. I know I had to pay dues to join.

Q To join The Congress of Freedom?

A That's right; \$10.

Q In other words, you can be a member of The Council for Statehood and a member of that, too?

A Yes. Every organization affiliated with them have their own members and contributions of funds and places. For instance, if I go or you, you have to join up and pay your \$10 to be a member. Now, the people at the top, I don't know how they work that.

Q Do they have elections at these conventions?

A No. I think they just appoint each other. I don't think there's any elections. I didn't hear anything about an election. I think this fellow Thomas is the man that organized it.

Q George J. Thomas, the executive director?

A Yes. I think he is the man who founded it. He has got a board there and then they relieve this one, put another one on and change it around. That's the way I understand it, but there's no election except by the board, no membership election.

Q On Thursday, there was an address by Arthur J. Bohn of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, who was introduced by Mary M. Davison. Did you hear that?

A Yes.

Q What was the subject?

A His subject was strictly how to get the Bohn plan, which he initiated in 1961, petitioned to go to the Supreme Court of the United States to outlaw the UN, on the ground that it is a treaty. In other words, it was put in some way in a treaty that he claims he can throw it out. Of course, they are now, as I understand it, getting a petition drawn to the United States Supreme Court. The holdup is they have got to have the governor of a state to sponsor this and they haven't been able to get one so far.

Q The speeches that were made generally at the convention were not of a violent nature, were they?

A Some of them was, yes.

Q Give me an example.

A Now, every speaker that spoke didn't advocate violence, but now, Theodore Jackman, he definitely--he ain't on that program. They flew him in from California. He is from Greenville, South Carolina. He is an engineer of some type. He had there a display of stuff, material that he had got from the War Department, such as pictures and diagrams and maps, and that he undercovered in the State of Georgia that the United States Government was setting up what they called a water moccasin guerilla warfare. He claimed this was the communist organization being set up by the Kennedy administration and the communists to go in and spy on everybody and know exactly where they were.

Q Would you explain that a little more clearly. You say water moccasins?

A Yes, something the Army has in training. They call it water moccasin guerilla warfare, which the Army trains men to go out and fight in the jungles. That's called water moccasins.

Q What are they supposed to do that is communistic?

A He claims this is a communist conspiracy. They are

spying on the people and setting out the land to know how to conduct a revolution and different places to hit. He claims him and several more people, by exposing this, created a situation where the government canceled it. He produced the newspapers to show it from the Pentagon, that this water moccasin guerilla training in Georgia had been canceled.

Q What maps did he show?

A He showed maps of Georgia, the best I could see, where they were supposed to come in, and different things like that, where they were supposed to train.

Q You say there was some talk of violence. Where was the violence?

A Well, Jackman strictly said right from the stand that this was a communist guerilla warfare that had been placed on the people by the United States Army and he said, "We will meet the United States Army head-on, and we will destroy every one of them," in these words. That's the words he said. It is taped. I am trying to get the tape now. Every bit of the convention is taped.

Q Who taped it?

A Milteer from Georgia.

Q He taped it for the use of the people participating; he did not do it secretly?

A No. Every speech was taped. I mean there were

no punches pulled as to advocating violence, if the time come that they tried to put the United States Government under the UN that they wouldn't fight, because they said there that the UN was being placed under a communist general, or whatever it is.

Q What other talk of violence was there at these public speeches?

A This fellow, Stahl I believe is the name---

Q Steve Stahl, Oklahoma City?

A Yes. He didn't directly advocate killing anybody, but advocated we would fight, just like the rest of them on the UN deal. Some was sterner and more to the point of violence than others.

Q On Friday, April 5, Mary Davison made a speech on "The Secret Government Of The United States." Just what was the content of her speech?

A Well, the content of her speech was that the United Nations was a secret government of the United States, which was a communist conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government, and it was headed by men which was listed in a book which she had written, "The Secret Government Of The United States," and she listed all of these members of the Council of Foreign Relations. She marked a bunch of people. At least, Tommie Williams told me she marked them.

They would be the first ones to go. I gave you that book, Captain Gracey. Now, she marked them and Tommie give them to me.

Q These statements were not made in public? These are statements you got from Williams?

A Tommie Williams give it to me.

Q You got it from Williams?

A Yes, and Mary give it to him. That had been marked the night before, he give it to me the next day. He give me the book and said, "Here's the ones Mary has marked that are supposed to be the ones that will be the first ones to go in case we have to go to war."

Q I noticed the name Ray Eubank.

A That's in Jacksonville.

Q Director, Jacksonville, Florida.

A Yes.

Q What is his involvement?

A Frankly, I think Eubank is one of the men on top in the State of Florida. I didn't get no commitment out of him to that effect, but I know him before. I know he has been a member of the Klu Klux Klan and different other organizations in Jacksonville, for a long time. Of course, he is connected with these people. In other words, he is connected with them in some high position.

Q How about Mary D. Cain, from Summit, Mississippi? She has been active for a long time, has she not?

A She sure has. She made a pretty hard speech, too, about the United States Government, to tell how they tried to take her newspaper over and she knocked the lock off and went on in. She advocates we must overthrow the income tax and the United Nations. The UN is the main thing they claim they are fighting to go into it, the United States Government being turned over to them.

Q As far as the open sessions were concerned, were there any public speeches on anti-Semitism?

A No.

Q Did they have any on the anti-Negro situation?

A No. They didn't use anything except anti-communist.

Q Not anti-Catholic?

A No, they didn't say anything like that. They talked about the President. He is a Catholic. They are strictly anti him and his whole administration, if you want to take it that's anti-Catholic.

Q Do you know who Dr. Oliver, of Urbana, Illinois, is? He is apparently a teacher at the university.

A He made a long speech and of course he was one of the main ones that was advocating, of course, violence if

we had to protect the United States Government against going into the UN, and of course this Council of Foreign Relations. He went on to tell what their business was and what their purpose was.

Q Would you tell me again the names of some of the participating organizations at The Congress of Freedom.

A Well, the Citizens Council of New Orleans are affiliated with it. Mr. Terry was there representing them. Milteer from Quitman, Georgia, was representing Jack Brown and Harry Brown--I know these two fellows very well--of the Dixie Klan of Tennessee, but he is a representative in the State of Georgia.

Q When you say the Dixie Klan, what do you mean?

A The Dixie Knights of the Klu Klux Klan, which is incorporated in the State of Tennessee, with headquarters in Chattanooga.

Q Are they a group of Klu Klux Klans in that particular state?

A Yes, they are chartered.

Q That is an organization in itself?

A Yes, that's right, and it is chartered.

Q What other organizations were involved?

A The law enforcement outfit that is headed by William Grubb, out of Kentucky. He had some kind of

organization which he calls law enforcement, to recognize anybody that is violating the law.

Q Citizens arrest?

A Yes, citizens arrest. I don't know exactly all about it. I have heard of it but I've never been interested in it. In fact, I have even heard him speak, some years ago, in Louisville, but I never took no stock in his organization. I figured being open like it was and advocating like he did, everybody knew what he was doing anyway.

Q What other organizations, that you can recall?

A Naturally, the Council for Statehood was there.

Q Did they have any California organizations there?

A They had people from California. So far as actually the organization, I will say that seventy-five to ninety percent of the people in the whole thing there are the top and the people were a member of the John Birch Society and they didn't hesitate to tell you that.

Q They did not represent the John Birch Society?

A They didn't say that.

Q They happened to be members of the John Birch Society?

A They may have had a representative there which I didn't talk to him to commit himself.

Q How did you know they were members of the John Birch

Society?

A They discussed that. Several people would tell you they were and they didn't make any secret about it and they even praised the John Birch Society from the speaker's stand. Several did.

Q Can you remember any other organizations that had representatives? How about the White Citizens Council?

A Yes, White Citizens Council. A fellow from Gulfport, Mississippi, represented them. His name was Rand, or something like that. He made a speech. He was from Gulfport. That's the Citizens Council, the way I understood it from him, not only from him, there were three or four people with him, but he was the representative from Gulfport, Mississippi.

Q Were there any people or groups there from Texas?

A Yes, there was a representative who I found out definitely, when I was in Tallahassee, that he is one of the supreme commanders. That is a doctor, a dentist in Houston.

Q What is his name?

A Burgess, I believe.

Q Did he make a speech?

A No, he did not.

Q Is that Edward B. Burgess?

A Yes, of Houston. I think that was his name.

Q How many people attended this convention?

A Well, I put on there practically seven hundred, but I would say at the most--now, you had people today and tomorrow you would have a different group, because the place wasn't big enough to seat over 250 people--I would say about four to five hundred. I put seven hundred in there to boost it a little bit. I did that to boost Mary a little bit, but I don't think there were that many.

Q Were they from most parts of the United States, or primarily from New Orleans?

A No, from all over the United States.

Q Did you recognize many of the people there whom you had met through your travels?

A I know Milteer. I had met him. No, Milteer was about the only one that I remembered him, and Eubank, except Terry, of course. I was a member of the Citizens Council over there in New Orleans, in the Butler Building, and I remember seeing him there.

Q Did you meet any people there who were active in the Klu Klux Klan with you?

A No, nobody but Eubank. He's the only one that I knew was connected. Milteer, of course I knew he was, but the first time he actually told me he was representing Harry and Jack Brown was over at the meeting, him and his wife.

Q Were Harry and Jack Brown there?

A No, neither one of them.

Q Were the public sessions open to the public?

A Yes.

Q Any citizen could walk in off the street?

A No. You had to join to get in.

Q Was there any concern there that the FBI or some other police agency might have been covering the meeting?

A There could have been. There was nothing to stop them.

Q Did any of the people there discuss that among themselves?

A It was stated that the FBI might be there or the ADL, and different things, but they didn't care. They didn't give a damn who heard what they had to say.

Q They were not concerned that their rooms might be tapped, or anything like that?

A Yes. With them kind of people, at every convention they are suspicious of the walls, as far as that is concerned. That is true. An incident happened. We went through the corridor and I was going down to John Thurman's room with five or six other people. Like this room and then the next door was open and the man in there was doing some recording and they seen him and it scared them, so John Thurman wouldn't

hold any more sessions in his room.

Q What do you mean by recording?

A He was a businessman and he had records and he was sitting there recording his business, you know.

Q Do you know how they picked the Fontainebleau Motel as the place?

A No. I never knew anything about it until Mary Davison told me. I never knew why they taken it.

Q Did anybody talk about who owned the Fontainebleau Motel?

A No.

Q The Dixie Klan, is the Tennessee group?

A Yes. It is incorporated.

Q How long have they been in operation?

A A long, long time, because I covered them as far back as six years, I know. I am pretty sure it is as much as six years.

Q Do they have a group similar to that in other states?

A Oh, yes. The Dixie Klan has groups, that is, units and klaverns. They call them klaverns. I don't know if it is in several states, but when I used to go to all these conventions, they had some in Georgia and South Carolina and in North Carolina I think they had some and maybe in Kentucky,

and they had them in Alabama, too.

Q Is the term Dixie Klan a generalization you are using or is it the head of an organization of klans?

A The Dixie Klan is an individual klan, incorporated and chartered by the Secretary of State of Tennessee and the Imperial Wizard of the klan is Jack Brown. Harry Brown is the other big man. They have got a couple more on the charter.

Q How do they differ from any other klan?

A They don't, as far as I know, except they spread and are more powerful and violent. The Dixie Klan is considered the most violent Klu Klux Klan in America because they have committed all kinds of bombings and killings in the State of Tennessee.

Q Has this been proven?

A They know it definitely.

Q Knowledge without proof?

A It's a hard proposition. I went to work and got them the best evidence on them, how they put their explosives over. They had a device they could drop in the gasoline tank. When it would burn to a certain degree, it would explode. It would blow the coil. This was being planted on colored people's houses with dynamite. They had several explosions and several killings there, which they knew something was happening but they couldn't know how they were blowing it.

I went there and stayed there a week and got a specimen of the whole thing, how they set it up and everything.

Q When was this?

A This must have been in 1961, I believe, but of course that has been eliminated because they got onto it and busted it all to pieces. That was during the time that they had the bus trouble in Alabama. I was there then, in Chattanooga.

Q You mean the Freedom Riders?

A That's right. I was there when they all went over. The Grand Dragon for the Dixie Klan was Kenneth Adams. I was in the house when they made the emergency call for the people to go to Birmingham and Anderson, Alabama. I went back to Chattanooga.

Q Going back to the Congress meeting in New Orleans, were there any meetings of which you were a part, that took place outside of the regular sessions?

A Well, no. I didn't have any particular meetings, just talking and discussing with people in different places. I didn't go to any of the meetings myself.

Q They did have committee meetings?

A They had them, sure, but I wasn't allowed in.

Q Why not?

A You just don't walk in with them kind of people

that's there and get in with them. You are going to have to use some shooting to get into a position with those. I think I am going to be able to get to the top and get some good information through the doctor in Houston. He is the man I believe who is going to let me in.

Q Dr. Burgess?

A Yes.

Q You said you had general discussions. What kinds of discussions did you have, and with whom?

A When you have got two or three hundred people and they are all talking about the United Nations and councils, this and that and the other, you have to agree with them. They done most of the talking. I listened. I had to agree. A lot of it was talking violence against the Jews, and things like that. I tried to remain without getting into conversation to sanction this, as much as I could, just to listen to them, but the women was the ones discussing this more than anybody else in this group.

Q Did they have young women or elderly ones at the meeting?

A Oh, yes; at this meeting they had a lot of damned goodlooking women.

Q Were the other people from Florida participating in these discussions?

A Well, now, Mary Davison and this Thurman and Bohn was, I am satisfied, because they are in a high enough position to be on these committees. They were on the committees.

Q How about the discussions with you, just talking about things in general, like the United Nations?

A Of course, I talked with Mary and Thurman and this doctor's wife. Her name is Dolores. I don't know if I put that down. She was there. Her husband is a Cuban doctor in the north part of Miami or the Beach.

Q Was he there?

A No, he wasn't there, but she was, Dolores was there.

Q Who else was there from the Council for Statehood, other than those whose names you have mentioned?

A Well, let's see. There was Mary, Tommie, John Thurman, Walter Jackson and his wife, Mrs. Cunningham and her sister.

Q What is her sister's name?

A I think it's Hoby, or something like that. I have got it some place.

Q Is that Mrs. Robert C. Habig?

A That's right.

Q And you believe she is taking the place of Cardin as coordinator for Dade County?

A I don't know about Cardin. I don't think Cardin

belongs to this, no.

Q You told me that he does. There were two coordinators you named previously. You said that Cardin was one of them, and had never been in a meeting. This is from the beginning of your reports.

A What I got was he was supposed to be a member and working, but I didn't see him at a meeting and I didn't talk with him. The only thing Cardin came in was that he was connected with it and I don't know definitely if he was a coordinator or not, but he was working with Norton.

Q You have said Cardin and Norton.

A Norton did go. He went with me to the meeting.

Q You are talking about the Council for Statehood meeting?

A Yes. Norton went with me. You have got that.

Q Tell us who else went to the New Orleans conference, in addition to those whose names you gave us. Mrs. Habig's name was the last one you gave.

A Mrs. Cunningham was there, Dolores was there, John Lanier from Palm Beach was there, and of course I give you them others, John Thurman and Tommie Williams.

Q Anybody else from the Council for Statehood?

A No, I didn't see anybody else.

Q And Bohn was there?

A Yes, Bohn was there.

Q Are those the people who are the top leadership of the Council for Statehood?

A Here in this state, yes. The ones they've got in other states, I don't know.

Q Do they make up the so-called executive committee of the Council for Statehood?

A That's right.

Q Do they consider you as one of the in people there?

A They have just taken me in as one Saturday.

Q Did they distribute literature at the Congress meeting?

A Yes, that was "The Secret Government."

Q "The secret government of the United States, Jews in position of great power"?

A Yes. They had a big table in a room with all this stuff on there. You could go there and buy it or get it. This one you are looking at comes from Milteer, I believe, but it identifies itself, anyway.

Q This letter from the American Universal Church and Commercial League Corporation is apparently signed by Archbishop C. C. Adson.

A Yes.

Q Is he a Negro?

A That's right.

Q And he is against the NAACP and CORE?

A They were passing that literature out.

Q Is he a Muslim leader?

A I don't know what he is. All I know about him is they had a letter there for you to pick up.

Q Are you pretty friendly with Bohn?

A Yes, I am pretty good with him.

Q Did you have much conversation with him at New Orleans?

A Yes, I talked with him some. Since I got back something happened which I didn't know about until last Saturday. Now, during one of these meetings at the Fontainebleau, at night, committee meetings, well--in the afternoon the newspaper came out with a big headline, "Pope advocates peace on earth by putting--" in other words, setting a UN police force and let that be more or less the empire capital of the world--now, at this meeting, I understand that Bohn got a couple of drinks and after he read this he jumped up in the meeting and said, "I resign from all this because I can't give up my church." He was very violently mad at the pope.

Q Where was this?

A He said this at one of the meetings in the

Fontainebleau, on Friday night, and I didn't know this until Saturday, which they discussed this and informed me all about this on Saturday, but he sobered up, from the way I understand it, they got him into the big council and talked with him and he apologized and told them he was sorry that he made that speech and he did it because he was emotional and had a couple of drinks, but that he pledged to this council that he would give up his church if it was necessary to stick with this organization, and of course they reconfirmed him in as a member.

I didn't know this until Mary Davison told me this Saturday. This was something taking place that I didn't know about, so he is back in as a head man.

Q You implied, in talking to me the last time I saw you about this thing, that you thought there was something significant in the fact that Davison, Thurman and Williams did not stay at the Fontainebleau. What was that?

A No. Thurman did stay at the Fontainebleau and me and Williams stayed at the Plaza. The only reason for that was they didn't have any room for us at the other place. Now, Thurman come down and made arrangements down there for eleven people and they were supposed to come in and I thought they was coming in there and stay at the Plaza, but the next morning I wake up and go to the Fontainebleau and they are all

in and all registered down there. Of course, the man wanted him to put up a deposit at the Plaza and he wouldn't do it and he went back down there to meet them when they come in at night. Next day they told me they made arrangements to get everybody in here but when we got there they didn't have room and that's why they made arrangements at the Plaza to put them all there, but during that night, the next morning the Fontainebleau had made arrangements to have room for all of them. Me and Williams stayed there. Thurman went back to the other and in the morning they had them all there.

Q Actually, legally, is there such a thing as the Dixie Klan of Georgia, or am I misinterpreting what you said?

A This man Milteer is their leader, which they have klaverns in Georgia, which is held under their charter.

Q When you were talking to me about Milteer representing Harry and Jack Brown of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for the Dixie Klan, was this the Dixie Klan of Tennessee or the Dixie Klan of Georgia?

A There's no such thing as the Dixie Klan of Georgia, except a klavern unit. The Dixie Klan is a corporation of Tennessee. When you represent it, you represent that corporation of Tennessee. Although you are in Georgia, you represent it. That's his position.

Q From the information you have received from either

Thurman or Williams, in the handwriting, allegedly, of Davison, that certain people will be taken care of, assassinated, was it Milteer who said they must start these assassinations as soon as possible?

A Milteer, not only him but others said that they would start as soon as it was deemed necessary, to prevent the UN from taking over the United States.

Q Where were the statements made?

A The statements here were made, our conversation of this was right in the lobby of the hotel.

Q It was not part of the program?

A No, they didn't say that.

Q You were in the lobby of the hotel with whom?

A Myself, John Thurman, Miltee--well, there was several people there that was discussing that.

Q How long did this discussion take place?

A Just like you would meet in the lobby of a hotel, maybe ten or fifteen minutes, discussing different things. That was between intermission--they would have an intermission and the next people would come up, as you see the program listed.

Q This is what I have written in my report. Let me see if this is still your feeling about the thing. In referring to the Dixie Klan of Georgia, which should have

been the Dixie Klan of Tennessee--

A That is correct.

Q They say one thing, that is, to start the assassinations as soon as the groups are prepared, not to wait for any great expiration of time, but now, some of the persons that are named in this report should be taken care of now. Is that correct?

A That was not anything that come from any of the leaders. That was just a discussion of Milteer and this Thurman, but none of the higher-ups didn't say anything like that. What I got from the higher people was that in the event that they felt that the President of the United States or the Congress was handing over the United States to the United Nations, that these people were the conspirators and they should be killed immediately. Of course, they can break out any time with violence.

Q I know you were working under a great handicap, but somewhere, and it is not written in this report, whether from you or from someone else, we have come across some information that states that this Congress of Freedom, the party organization of these offshoots, say that Mr. Kennedy, in September of this year, by executive decree which has already been passed, is going to put everything into the UN.

A Attempt to throw the United States into the UN;
that's right.

Q Is that the impression you have?

A Yes. This is supposed to happen this year.

Q Did you give me that information?

A I think I did; yes, I did.

Q This is referring particularly to these executive
orders that Milteer has written up; is that right?

A Well, Milteer, as far as I know, has written up
executive orders. He might have written it up. You see this
stuff here. Now, I didn't pay enough attention to him even
to read it. I just brought it. It's too much reading for
me to read. I know the man. I knew Milteer so well at these
other meetings. I know the man is one of the most violent-
minded men in the country. There is no question in my mind
that he didn't blow up a house in Chattanooga and killed
many, knocked out a colored man and his wife. I can't prove
it but I am sure he did it. They have been guilty of a lot
of bombings in Georgia and Tennessee. They will say that to
me and say, "We did it," but how am I going to prove that?
I did my best, put my head out to get blowed up following those
guys, followed them through the job, but I couldn't pinpoint
them on a job. Some way they would get lost on me. I know
they did it, as good as I am sitting here. If it had been

worked like we work here, it could have been a job done, but it wasn't done that way.

Q Do you believe they are going to kill all these people?

A I do. I definitely do. As sure as we are sitting here, next year some of them will be killed. I don't know which ones, but there will be several people killed, if there isn't some changes made between now and then.

Q What kinds of changes?

A On the UN business. If the Congress of the United States doesn't cut the UN out, and there is a building fear as it is being approached to the people today, if it continues that way for twelve months there has got to be some violence, because if there wasn't something done the people is not going to continue to go into this and support it, just to say it is the Congress of Freedom, because you could tell if you had been there and stood around and seen the people, the expression on their faces, heard the way they talked. Those people are people of means, financially, educationally; they are not just there for an ice cream party. That I can assure you. This can't continue on, with the people financing these things, that something doesn't happen. It has just got to happen. There is no question about it. I will bet my head on a chopping block there will be some

people killed by this time next year, and it will be in high places. If the FBI or anyone else was there and got themselves mixed in where they could hear casual conversations of people, it would be easy to find out what the goal of the organization is.

Q Do you know what the goal is?

A Yes, I know what the goal is.

Q What is it?

A The goal is to assassinate and destroy anybody they figure is trying to put the United States in the UN.

Q We are in the UN.

A We are in it, but we are not turned over and the Congress abolished and placed under a board of directors.

Q Is that when they are going to assassinate people, when the Congress is abolished?

A I don't think they will wait until that time, but that is what they are trying to present.

Q Until what point will they wait? When will things get worse? I assume that is what they are waiting for. They haven't killed anybody yet.

A That we don't know. We can assume they haven't, that we know of, but I don't think they intend to wait until it is turned over. I think when the time comes, from the military leaders that they have in there with the information

that they are getting, that they are contemplating on starting before that certain stage. Whenever the high command gives the orders to kill people, that's when it is going to happen.

Q When you say "high command," are you referring to military leaders?

A I am referring to the national hidden hand of this organization. I don't know. Somebody knows.

Q Are these the leaders of the Congress who were at this meeting?

A I don't know. They could be walking around me. I don't know.

Q How about Bohn and Davison?

A They are supposed to be on the high command, but I can't prove that.

Q How about the military people?

A Several are, several admirals, ex-generals. Mary Davison read a letter from a general or an admiral, which she didn't give his name. He told her in this letter that he was fixing to retire soon and that she had hit the nail on the head and he would give her all the support possible, and he knows many more facts that was in the making and her program was hitting the nail on the head for the communist conspiracy to destroy the United States Government. She wouldn't give his name, but she read the letter. She said

he wasn't out of the service and she would withhold his name, but she read the letter from him to the audience. I can't give you every word, but he indicated that these things was to come about.

Q Are there people who are trained to commit assassinations?

A I haven't got that deep in it, who is trained, or anything like that. I imagine that the people that's got this, that's setting it up, the Army officers, are using their own strategy of training how things will be done. This is supposed to be headed and directed by military men, from the top. I don't know. I haven't got that far yet.

Q Who has been chosen to be assassinated?

A I can't remember all the names, You have got the book.

Q What book are you talking about?

A That's it. You have it there. The names is marked in there.

Q This book is "The Secret Government of the United States," by Mary M. Davison.

A That's right. She give this to Tommie Williams and Tommie Williams give it to me and told me that the ones marked there, that Mary said they were the ones to go, and they are marked in groups.

Q Are the people who are marked for assassination members of the Council on Foreign Relations?

A Right.

Q Why were they picked?

A They claim the Council on Foreign Relations is a communist underground conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government.

Q They are not all the members of this group, are they? They have just selected some, I presume?

A They have selected some in that book which was marked by Mary Davison, and if Williams marked it on the back, the pages on the back.

Q Do you know the names of those who have been marked?

A I don't know all of them. I just glanced at some of them. I don't know them all because I didn't go through it.

Q Are these some of the names: Sidney J. Weinberg; Louis L. Strauss?

A I remember him being marked.

Q How about Herbert Lehman?

A Yes. He is an ex-governor or senator from New York. I remember him.

Q Benjamin J. Bittenweiser?

A I don't remember that name.

Q Alexander Sachs?

A Well, I didn't run over that.

Q John J. McCloy?

A Yes. He is a banker in Manhattan.

Q John M. Schiff?

A Well, I don't remember him. I didn't read through them.

Q You just glanced at them. I am trying to give you some of these. How about Eugene Black?

A I think so. I think I remember him. Let me see now if I can get my mind on some more I seen.

Q Averill Harriman?

A Oh, yes; he is marked.

Q James and Eric Warburgh?

A Yes, Warburgh.

Q Who marked these?

A The names was given me in the book by Tommie Williams and he told me that Mary Davison had marked them and give it to him and he give it to me. He had some more books.

Q When are these people supposed to be assassinated?

A I guess when the orders is given.

Q What has to happen for the orders to be given?

A I don't know that. It's when they believe that the United Nations is going to take the whole government over and set up their own government. The way I understood it, they

will not wait until it happens. When the high command feels it is necessary to go to work to prevent that, that's when they will do it.

Q There is another group called the Business Advisory Council that also is listed on the assassination schedule. Is that correct?

A I am not sure if it's business, but I know there's some advisory or industrial or some kind of board, I believe.

Q These are all presidents or owners of large corporations?

A That's right.

Q Why would they be chosen for assassination?

A They figure that they are financing the conspiracy. One of their top speeches in all of this is the Warburghs and they claim the Warburghs financed the overthrow of the czars of New York. A lot of people are listed they tell you about in the speeches, who are related to these people. You would have to get the recording to identify all the people they call out. They call out a lot of the principals in this book, too.

Q Is this Business Advisory Council supposed to have influence in the establishment of our foreign relations program?

A These people in this book that's marked is supposed to be in a position that they are infiltrating and have

infiltrated and have great power in the agencies of the United States Government and that they are communists, that they are directing a communist conspiracy.

Q It would appear that anybody who has any influence with the United States Government would be a possibility on this list.

A Well, I mean, well, it could be, but of course they didn't tell me that. The information I got was strictly that people on the National Council of Foreign Relations is the ones who is responsible for the conspiracy.

Q You got your information from Thurman, who got it from Mary Davison?

A No, I got it from Tommie Williams.

Q Tommie Williams, I am sorry. And he got it from Mary Davison?

A That's right.

Q That is, as far as the assassinations go?

A The people to be killed.

Q Did you discuss that with anyone else?

A That was generally talked by many people, that the Council of Foreign Relations was conducting the communist conspiracy against the United States. In fact, that, to get right down to pinpoint it, in fact, the whole organization of The Congress of Freedom and its affiliates are directed

to assassinate or kill, from the impression I got from conversations, any member of this who they feel that is in the conspiracy.

Q Of course, you got this from discussions that you held in the hallways and with individuals, rather than at the meeting itself?

A Well, now, the speakers themselves spoke on who was the traitors, who is the members of the Council on Foreign Relations. They didn't come out and tell you, "We are going to kill them," but they indicated they were the traitors. Therefore, they could be talking about nobody else.

Q Are you familiar with the term "Bilderberger"?

A Well, I have heard that name, yes.

Q That is spelled B-i-l-d-e-r-b-e-r-g-e-r?

A Well, I don't know how to spell it because I didn't spell it.

Q That is in the book.

Is it your understanding that in September of 1963 the President is going to put in effect certain executive orders which would take over communications media, all electric power, petroleum, gas, food resources and farms, modes of transportation, mobilize civilians into work forces, take over health, education and welfare supervision, operate all

national registration of all persons, take over all aircraft and airports, among others?

A That is exactly what they expect. When that time comes, there will be a war. I didn't know he had this wrote in there because I didn't read it. That is exactly what they are discussing up there.

Q These are a series of executive orders, 10995 to 11051, inclusive.

I am asking you for an educated guess, because you are affiliated with these people. How much of this stuff has gone into the Armed Forces of the United States?

A They have flooded them with it. The military people is with them. They have flooded this in all Army posts. There is no question the Army intelligence and the FBI must know this type of literature must be given to soldiers in the Army.

Q You are referring to literature put out by J. E. Milteer?

A Yes.

Q In addition to this type of literature, how much has been sent out of the Council for Statehood into the Armed Forces?

A Of course, we have got a letter, a copy of each one of her letters.

Q You are talking about Mary Davison's letters?

A That's right. There's probably been several tons of that distributed to Army camps and soldiers got them into their hands, to make them believe they are going to be placed under the UN generally.

Q Does the name Lieutenant General DuValliere mean anything to you?

A Yes. He is supposed to be a general, a retired general. He lives up in Maryland. He is one of the directors and advisers and a source of confidence information from different Armed Forces, probably the War Department and the Pentagon, they are his associates.

In my opinion, from what I have heard discussed of this man and from some of his literature, he is in a big way involved in this.

Q Is it the consensus of feeling of this group that they would actively work toward the overthrow of the present Government of the United States?

A No, it is the demand that the United States Government get out of the UN. They intend to overthrow the UN. That is cold turkey.

Q When you say "overthrow the UN," you mean their concern is with getting our country out of the UN?

A Yes. If they have to fight their own government

to get it out, they are going to do that.

Q But they are not talking about overthrowing the government?

A They are not talking about overthrowing the form of the republic and the Constitution of the United States. They intend to fight the government, if necessary, to get it out from under the UN charter. That is the primary purpose.

Q Getting back to the Bilderberger group, is that an international group, a state group, a national group, or what is it?

A Well, the Bilderbergers are a part of the Council for Foreign Relations, who are big advisers, as I understand it, on the high command of the thing. I don't doubt that they intend to kill the Bilderbergers any more than they do John McCloy or any other one they have got marked and some that ain't marked, I wouldn't be surprised.

Q Are you familiar with the group known as the International Bilderberger group, which has been described as the top secret group of the invincible government dictating foreign economic policy to Mr. Kennedy?

A The only thing I know is what I have been told by the speakers at these organizations. I never knew such a thing existed as Bilderberger until I got my hands on this

book. If you ask me about Reuther or some of those people, I can tell you. These people I don't know.

Q This list which is in "The Secret Government of the United States," includes His Royal Highness Bernhardt, Prince of the Netherlands, J. H. Rettinger, Polish charge d'affaires, and various other foreign and American dignitaries. Was this group discussed at the meeting?

A Definitely. Them groups are all discussed at those meetings. Any one of them you go to, they are discussed. The Federal Reserve Bank, they control it--that's what they say.

Q Let me ask you this again. Do you really believe they intend to kill all these people?

A I certainly do. I know they are going to.

Q That is an educated guess of yours after twenty years of being in the business?

A I certainly do, and this is the first time ever in my life I ever attended any group and they satisfied me that they intended to go out and kill people. The Klu Klux Klan advocates a lot of stuff about the Negroes and Jews. That's only to get three dollars for whisky, in a lot of cases. These people here are not a bunch of farmers coming to a meeting in the woods under a rope to hear somebody talk. These are people of means that can put down two or three

hundred thousand for your head and that will get most anybody's head.

Q In your report, you mentioned several people you met. Then you say about this last group that has been named that they say one thing, "Start the assassinations as soon as the group are prepared, not to wait for any great expiration of time, but now."

A That's the Dixie Klan under Milteer. That's his language.

Q That is Milteer's language?

A Yes. I didn't get that from the high command. I am satisfied Milteer is one of the high command and in the policy group, but he didn't tell me that, but from the way he talked and hearing the other people talk, you can't help but think they are following some of his policies and ideas, although they don't come out and advocate exactly violence to kill.

Q What was the attitude, generally, of the people at the convention? Were they serious?

A They sure was. They were the most serious people I ever talked to of any organization meeting I have ever been in. They didn't go to the bar and drink. At intermissions they would be in small groups, talking. They were not people to go to the dance hall and dance. They were the most sincere

group. You could see the graveness on their faces. They strictly felt that the United States Government, possibly the President, was fixing to hand over a Christian nation to a godless nation. That was it.

[A short recess was taken.]

Q Was any discussion had at the Congress regarding General Walker?

A Oh, yes, indeed. His lawyer came there. I didn't know he was coming, but after I left he flew in and made a speech, Watts. I didn't know he was to be there or I would have stayed and listened. After I had gone, they had a special session and flew him in. He made a big speech. They showed him and his picture, General Walker.

They are going to also have a congressional investigation, demand one, that his arrest be investigated.

I told them, "You don't need to do that. I will tell you who had him arrested."

They said, "Who?"

I said, "National States Rights and Fred Hackett." They put it in the paper they were sending down ten thousand armed men, people wanted him arrested in Mississippi.

Q Let us go back to a conversation that took place one night out on 22nd Avenue. Present when this conversation took place was a man by the name of James H. Keathley, and a

man by the name of Gorne, who has an optical shop in the 79th Street shopping area, was also present.

A I remember that. I don't believe he made more than a couple of meetings.

Q He only made one.

A It rings now.

Q This, I believe, was before Branch was arrested. It was right around that time, anyway. You reported to us that Gorne reported that there was at that time in the making an organization without name, similar to the Council for Statehood. Do you remember that?

A Yes, and I don't know whatever become of that, but they were supposed to be going to get that organization going. It was supposed to be in formation.

Q Is that not in fact the Council for Statehood?

A It might be. I didn't meet this guy no more.

Q Is this the only organization that has come up since then?

A It could be. I don't know.

Q Do you know this man, "Know your optician Andrews"?

A Certainly, I know him well, Hobart Andrews, yes.

Q Did Gorne work for him?

A That I don't know. He might have.

Q Did he not work for him at the Fort Lauderdale place?

A I am not sure. I could find out.

Q Andrews has a Fort Lauderdale place, too?

A Yes.

Q This is what bothers us. You give us this report six or seven months before the formation of any group. Six or seven months later, the Council for Statehood comes up. Gorne is from Dade County. We do not know who is in Dade County in this operation. All we can determine is who is in Broward County.

I believe that Gorne is employed in Andrews' place in Broward County, and Epstein's business is right next to the optical place in Fort Lauderdale, in the shopping center. Inasmuch as Epstein came up in their discussion, obviously, there is some tie with Gorne, Andrews and this new organization.

A It might be.

Q That is, if our supposition that Gorne is employed there is accurate, and I think it is. You report now that you have never seen the man since then?

A No, I have never seen him. I am like not to remember it, it has been so long ago. Since you explained it now, I do remember it.

Q Where does this put us in this business?

A There's no question about it. There's more people

in Dade County which have not been identified in this, and of course I am satisfied they have got a lot of people in it that don't even want their names mentioned or a letter sent to them, but they contribute, because they are afraid of Gerstein.

Q You do not know who these people are, do you?

A No, but I think we will know as they build up.

Q I have one more question about the Congress meeting. Did you go home the same way you came, that is, by car?

A No. I left them because Tommie was going back to South Carolina, and I came back on the train.

Q So you came back alone?

A That's right.

Q Is there anything else you recall about the convention that you have not told Detective Gracey previous or have not told us here?

A No, I don't think so.

Q Anything of any value?

A No, I don't think so.

Q When was the next meeting of the Council for Statehood that you attended?

A Last Saturday, at Boynton Beach.

Q At whose house?

A Walter Jackson.

Q Were the people who attended the convention in

New Orleans present at this meeting?

A Not all of them. Lanier was not there. There was Jackson and his wife, they was at the meeting. Mary Davison was there; Mrs. Cunningham and her sister was there.

Q That is Mrs. Habig?

A That's right. Tommie Williams was not there.

Q But Mary Davison was there, was she not?

A Oh, yes.

Q Who chairs these meetings?

A John Thurman. He is the president.

Q He is the president of the Florida Council for Statehood?

A Yes.

Q Were reports given as to what happened at the convention?

A Well, yes. Thurman brought it up. He said we wanted to discuss something which I didn't know had even happened. He said, "You didn't know it, but we want to discuss thoroughly here about Bohn." Then we closed it right there and never talked about it again.

Q Was Bohn at the meeting?

A No, he wasn't there. So he went on to tell about this thing coming out in the paper that the Pope had released, that all Christians should form one head of the UN and to set

up a UN police force, something to that effect, and that after he read that he went to the bar and got a couple of drinks and then came to the committee meeting and he sat for a while, and he got up and says, "Well, I'm done with all of it."

Q Is this Lanier telling the story at the Council for Statehood?

A No. This is John Thurman. He is telling it to everybody there.

Q How many people were at the Council meeting?

A Oh, about twelve. So he went on to relate this. There was some people there that was not at the meeting. In the meeting there was him and Mary and John Lanier and Bohn. I think that was the only ones that was there that was at the meeting.

He went on and told us what happened. He said, "We thoroughly discussed it," and that Bohn got up and stated his allegiance to the flag and swore he would give up his church and religion before he would leave the Council for Statehood and The Congress of Freedom, so then he was taken back in as a bona fide member.

He said, "I brought this up to let you know what happened, the ones of you that was not there, and we never want to discuss this any more, that it dies right here."

So he asked somebody to make a motion. I made a motion that it die. Somebody seconded it, and that was the end of it, so Bohn is still one of the head men.

Q Did they give any further report on the activities of the Congress meeting?

A No, just general for the ones that wasn't there, how it was run, there was very good speakers, high class people and different things, and that's all.

Q Did they discuss any of the violence?

A No. In this meeting they never discussed anything like that.

Q What else happened?

A Mary made a little speech. She says, "Now, I think we have got to start a letter chain on the Pope, because he has now become public enemy No. 1 to the world when he wants to put the world under a UN police court. He is just as bad as anybody in the Council of Foreign Relations."

So I have an idea that shortly she will start a chain of letters on this, dealing with the Pope, or at least one, anyway. She didn't say she was going to do it. She said she thought we had that to do.

Q What else did you discuss?

A That was about all there was to it. I mean they were just talking, drinking coffee and fooling around. There

was no resolutions passed or any discussions passed about anything, with the exception, of course, of going ahead with the organization and trying to organize as many people as they could get in, and I think Mrs. Cunningham made a remark she thought we could have a hundred or two hundred people in Dade County in the next sixty days, and Mrs. Pendrey, of course she joined, and she donates the money and she give them the right to have all meetings at her house.

Q How old a woman is she?

A Oh, I would say she's fifty-five.

Q Do these women come with their husbands?

A No. I don't think they have got any husbands. I know I wouldn't live with one of them. I don't know about anybody else.

Q Why did they meet on Saturday?

A They changed it on account of going down there, but I think they are going to change it back.

Here I want to show you, the man writes this.

Q You are referring to the "Cross or the Flag," by Gerald K. Smith?

A His secretary was there.

Q Opal Tanner White is Gerald K. Smith's secretary?

A She represented his organization.

Q She spoke at the Congress meeting?

A Yes, but she didn't mention his name.

Q Did you have any out-of-towners at your Council for Statehood meeting this week?

A No, we didn't. We haven't had any really out-of-towners for some time.

Q You have had several attending?

A Yes.

Q What is the occasion for them to attend? Do they happen to be in the area?

A From what I understood, the fellow Todd and Watts and some fellow from Fort Lauderdale was there one night. From what I understood, the reason they was there, one was from Ohio originally, I believe, and the other from New York, was they had got hold of some of these letters of Mrs. Davison and wrote her a letter asking if they could be there and she invited them.

Q Did you not have an agent from some installation in the midwest? Did he not attend one of your Council for Statehood meetings?

A This was Roberts, I think, but he didn't get there. He was supposed to be there. He was a major. He was kicked out. He didn't get there. He was supposed to be.

Q You had somebody once from California, an organizer of some group out there?

A Well, I think so, but I don't remember him now.

Q That was not Swift, was it?

A No, Swift didn't get there. He was supposed to come, too, but he didn't. I don't think Mary Davison and him agree too much, because she says he raps the Jews too much openly. She doesn't want nobody doing that.

Q Were any plans for the future of the Council for Statehood discussed at the Saturday meeting?

A Yes. They are going to drive ahead, organizing. Mary didn't say definitely she was going to start a chain letter on the Pope, but she indicated it should be done and it might be done.

Q Is there some difference of opinion in that organization as to whether concentration should be made on writing letters or violence?

A Writing letters that she writes. It's this: She feels that the letters she does write, if it gets in the hands of certain people, might create violence against certain people she charges against.

Q Are there not some people in the group who think they are not accomplishing much by just writing letters and that they ought to go out and just assassinate people?

A Well, I would say yes, and Thurman has said and also Williams that writing letters and sending them out was

all right, but the organization was organized for action, and of course I think that Thurman feels and also Williams that they are moving too slowly in the direction of no violence.

Q Are they organized in any way in regard to training persons how to handle munitions?

A I haven't seen it, but they have been in the woods and trained with their own guns.

Q Who was that?

A In this group that went out and trained there was McCabe, the Cuban doctor, Williams and Thurman. Them I know. The others I don't know because their names was never called, but they took me in, the doctor did. They showed me the guns.

Q Is that Dr. Rodriguez?

A I think so.

Q Do they use explosives?

A No; carbine rifles for target practice. That's what they told me they was doing. I wasn't there, but they had been out there. Of course, there was some talk that they were going to set up over there, in the Everglades somewhere, a training place to start training people, but if that has been put into operation, I don't know it. Nobody has told me. I doubt that it has, unless it was put in by a man who works for the post office, McCant.

Q The rifle practice has been going on in West Palm Beach, has it not?

A Yes, in the Everglades. Wherever they go, they are going to get this now and mix it in. I don't know how far the Dixie Klan is, but the Dixie Klan is a very dangerous organization.

Q What do they have to do with the Council for Statehood?

A That I don't know. I don't know the connections at the top. Here's the thing about it. Every organization that is affiliated with this organization Mary Davison knows about it. But she won't tell me. Milteer has done more talking than anybody else, because he knows me pretty good, from seeing me before. That's why he did talk openly, like he did, but I tell you Mary Davison is very, very closed. She don't identify anybody at the top except what we will ordinarily have to meet and see.

Q Mary Davison knows you from the old days, does she not?

A No, she doesn't know me that long.

Q Does she trust you?

A I mean maybe she will. I am trying to get her to, anyway. I figure now the next story on this book here is going to cause a lot of disturbance because I am going to

have across the headline, "Patriots of America select traitors to be executed."

Q You are talking about the next issue of your labor union periodical?

A I will bring that out and then go listing some of these names.

Q In this issue, dated April 15, you have given a report of the Congress convention, in which you have featured Mary M. Davison.

A That's right; yes. Now, when I come out with this headline, when I write this story, maybe that will give the district attorney, the FBI, or somebody a chance to try to get me to answer some questions. Maybe I refuse to answer the questions. You know the facts. They call me before the grand jury and I will refuse. They will say, "He's all right. He answers nothing." I will say, "I publish a paper. That's all."

Then we can start moving ahead on this. This will be a good excuse to move ahead. That will open the gate.

Q That will put you in good stead with those people?

A That's the way I did it with the Klu Klux Klan. I had to write a pretty good sheet with reference to getting up to the high command. Before long, I met a grand dragon and then got in on the grand council.

Q Are you on the grand council of the Klu Klux Klan?

A Yes. My klan has one man. That's the anti-communist klan.

Q Is that from this area?

A That's all over the United States.

Q Your klan comes from where?

A Miami, but I am the only one here.

Q You are the total membership?

A I am the total membership.

Q You are on the National Grand Dragon Council?

A On the national council. There ain't no more now. We have been successful in breaking it up. They meet in little squads here and there.

Q Are the American Nazi party members active with the Council for Statehood?

A No. If they is, I don't know it. I don't think they would even have them in it. They talk against them.

Q The Council for Statehood talks against the American Nazi party?

A Yes.

Q Why?

A They don't want anything to do with Nazism, they say.

Q Is it because they think they are ineffective?

A They think they are ineffective. These guys, when they come to town, go down to the FBI and let them know all their business.

Q The Nazis?

A Yes. They don't want anybody going to the FBI or Gerstein's office. It might be a possibility, if they move in Broward or over there, you will see a big headline one morning where they got well worked over, because those people up there don't want them at all.

Q You mean the Council for Statehood members might work over the American Nazi party members, if they open in Broward?

A Yes. It's in the making. Nobody has ordered it. If they open, I think it will be ordered. They want nothing to do with them. They say they are a bunch of punks, that the Nazi party is supported by Drew Pearson.

Q Drew Pearson?

A They accuse Pearson of being in with them.

Q That is because Rockwell gives Pearson all kinds of news stories?

A They think Pearson gives money to let this man fly all over the country and create publicity.

Q Is Mary Davison carrying on an affair with any of the people in the Council for Statehood?

A You mean just associating with them?

Q No. I am talking about whether she and Thurman or Williams are running around together.

A Well, I don't know that. I know she goes around with them and rides around. She goes to different places, but she is a woman around sixty-five, sixty-seven years old.

Q Is there any problem that exists in that organization with regard to money? Does anybody suspect any of the members of taking off with some of the money for their own personal use?

A Yes. McCabe and his mother used to handle the money coming in. They got suspicious of them, that they were stealing, holding out on them. They have taken that away. McCabe and his mother is trying to break up the organization. They wrote cover letters to all the members of The Congress of Freedom and told them Mary Davison, Thurman and them, had taken everything away from them and were just taking the money and using it as they please. There is a big friction there now.

Q Between McCabe and Davison, as to who is stealing the money?

A Yes. There's a big friction between them and I don't know what McCabe would say, or anything. I doubt he would tell you the right time.

Q Actually, nobody is required to give an accounting of the money, so there is no real answer as to who is taking the money, is there?

A That's right. They did at one time, when Hoffman was the treasurer, at every meeting he would give an accounting how many bills were paid, how much is on hand.

Q Who is Hoffman?

A He is not with it any more. He quit. He was an ex-policeman out of Palm Beach. Him and his wife both got out.

Q Why did they get out?

A I don't know, some kind of argument.

Q Are they still in Palm Beach?

A I don't know that, either, but them and the McCabes is very much on the outs.

Q When is the next meeting of the Council?

A They haven't set it. They are going to notify us.

Q How do they notify you?

A By letter or telephone.

Q Are you the corresponding secretary?

A No. I agreed if they give me these names that I would get them addressed and stamps put on them. I have to do that to get my hands on the records.

Q What kind of mailings do they have?

A The chain letter goes out to the people whose names

are on them. I have been trying to get my hands on some more, but it is a hard proposition. If Mrs. Pendrey gets hold of it and gets to be a coordinator and gets a lot of names, then I will get them, because she has got no way of getting them typed, and I would just tell her I will get them done.

Now, old lady Cunningham has got a lot of them, if I could get hold of her. She must have three or four hundred she sends out. If I could get my hands on hers, I would have a pretty good group. She is coordinator for two or three states where they don't have nobody in that state.

Q Do you know of any violence that is planned in Dade County?

A No.

Q Or in Florida?

A No. I don't know of any that is planned specifically now or any other time, with the exception of what was said at the meeting about the United Nations and they would fight it, if it were necessary.

Q When was the last time you spoke to Keathley?

A Last Sunday, at church.

Q Did he have anything to say?

A No. The only thing he told me was that a lawyer

had told him--no, he told me that the Sunday before that. He didn't tell me this Sunday--he didn't say much to me at all this past Sunday, but the Sunday before that he told me his lawyer told him--first of all, he said he got a letter from-- what's that lawyer's name that represented Branch?

Q Davant?

A No.

Q Gwinn?

A He got a letter from Gwinn demanding he pay \$9,000 back fee, immediately. He said, "I don't know if I should pay him or not."

He said Davant told him that the other lawyer was around police headquarters and Mr. Sapp told him that he was going up to see Branch and Victor, something to that effect. He did tell me that he had spoke to Giblin or either if he was arrested Giblin would defend him, not Davant. That's what he said.

Q Does he expect to get arrested?

A Well, Davant keeps telling him he is. Davant has got him under the impression that he is going to be arrested. I don't know whether he is just saying that.

Q Has he talked to you about the bombing at all in the Shoemaker case?

A What's that?

Q Does he talk to you about Branch?

A No, he don't talk to nobody. He cusses Branch. He is going to cut that money off as soon as that year is up. He is mad at Branch for talking, see. He is not mad at him for putting the bomb there. He is mad at him for talking. No, he won't discuss it with nobody, nothing. He don't want to hear nothing. He gets right mad.

He says it cost him \$30,000 and he tells me he ain't paid the lawyer. Before he told me he paid \$30,000 and now he said the lawyer sent him this bill for \$9,000. He acted like he wasn't going to tell it or wasn't going to pay it. Whether he will or not, I don't know.

MR. GELBER: We have no further questions.

[Whereupon, the interrogation was concluded at 11:30 a.m.]

- - -

<http://www.ohio.com/news/top-stories/former-fbi-agent-alleges-conspiracy-in-jfk-s-death-1.447150>

Former FBI agent alleges conspiracy in JFK's death

Mary Beth Breckenridge. Akron OH Beacon Journal staff writer 0

Published: November 23, 2013 - 06:14 PM | Updated: November 25, 2013 - 11:19 AM

When Jack Ruby thrust a gun into Lee Harvey Oswald's gut and pulled the trigger, he killed the man responsible for John F. Kennedy's death.

Or did he?

Don Adams doesn't think so.

Adams, the retired police chief of Fairlawn, believes Oswald was a scapegoat in a conspiracy that reached some of the highest levels of government. He thinks Oswald was involved — heavily involved, he said, but possibly as an undercover operative. He doesn't believe Oswald killed the president.

His theory is rooted in his own experience. Adams, now 82, was an FBI special agent in November 1963 and investigated a troublemaker in Georgia who he believes was part of the assassination plan. And in his 20 years with the bureau, he experienced what he believes were repeated efforts to silence him when he raised doubts.

Adams has outlined his theory in a book, *From an Office Building With a High-Powered Rifle*. It was published in 2012 by TrineDay, a publishing house specializing in books that pose "a challenge to official history that would tend to rock the boat of America's corporate 'culture,'" according to its website.

Adams' first involvement in the Kennedy case came nine days before the assassination, when he got a call from the special agent in charge of the Atlanta office. It was an urgent, top-secret matter, the agent said.

He wanted Adams to investigate a Georgia man who allegedly was involved in a plot to assassinate the president.

Adams was 32 then, a Barberton native not quite a year out of the bureau's training academy. He was assigned to the FBI's resident agency in Thomasville, Ga.

His investigation centered on Joseph Milteer, a racist extremist who lived in Quitman, Ga., about 25 miles east of Thomasville. Adams was told the FBI had information that Milteer had attended a meeting in Indianapolis a month earlier where the four participants had discussed a plot to kill the president during a trip to Florida. They also discussed a backup plan to rent an apartment near the White House and shoot the president as he walked on the White House grounds, Adams was told.

Lifelong friend

One of the four men at the meeting was William Somerset, a lifelong friend of Milteer's who was also an informant for the Miami police and the FBI. Somerset had furnished the information about the meeting, Adams said.

With the help of the Quitman police chief, Adams spent three days hunting for Milteer, eventually catching up with him as he handed out hate fliers on a street corner. Adams approached him in an undercover role, took a stack of papers and wrote a report that included the documents.

Later he would wonder why a rookie would be assigned to such a crucial investigation, and why his more experienced colleague — an agent who normally micromanaged the office caseload — didn't even question Adams' whereabouts. He also wonders why, when he acted on orders and tracked down Milteer again five days after Kennedy's assassination, he was instructed by the agent in charge to ask Milteer five specific questions and nothing more.

He's now convinced that "I was being used as the 'new kid on the block,'" he wrote in his book.

What Adams didn't know at the time is that just days before he started his investigation, Milteer had been secretly recorded talking with Somerset about the possibility of a presidential assassination. According to a transcript of the conversation, Somerset asked how such a killing would best be accomplished. Milteer answered, "From an office building with a high-powered rifle."

Adams wonders why he wasn't told about the conversation. And if security officials knew there was a plan to kill Kennedy from a tall building, he said, why would they have allowed the president to go to Dallas?

"I would have done anything in my power to stop him," he said.

Author Vincent Bugliosi dismissed that conversation as speculation and idle talk in his book *Reclaiming History: The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy*, in which he debunks many of the conspiracy theories that have proliferated in the 50 years since the assassination.

Questions raised

Adams, however, believes the conversation was part of a serious plot. He also raises questions in his book about why the FBI started discrediting Somerset after the assassination and why it continued to accept information from him if it considered him unreliable.

To Adams, there are just too many details about the Kennedy case that don't add up. But whenever he would raise questions about those inconsistencies during his years in the FBI, he said, he would get shut down.

One of those times came shortly after he was transferred to Dallas in 1964 and was shown the famous Zapruder film of the assassination. He saw Kennedy's hands go to his throat and remarked that the shot must have come from the front, not from the Texas School Book Depository behind Kennedy's car.

"Don, keep your comments to yourself," he was told.

Another time came when he visited the book depository a few days later. Adams said he retraced the steps Oswald would have taken immediately after the shooting, crossing the building to hide the weapon and then descending four floors to the lunchroom.

Question of timing

Adams knew a motorcycle officer had reported encountering Oswald in that lunchroom less than 90 seconds after the shooting. "There's no way in the world he could have covered that distance," Adams told his fellow agents.

He also questioned the probability that even a marksman like Oswald could have gotten off three shots in 7½ seconds using a bolt-action rifle, which required the shooter to eject each spent round, load a new one and pick up his target in the scope.

"I commented on that fact," he said, "and again I was cautioned by the agents, 'Keep your comments to yourself.'"

In the years since, Adams has collected information on the case, official documents as well as tidbits from articles, news reports and TV programs.

He referred to a 2-inch-high stack of documents as he talked to a reporter in his home in West Akron. More were lost when his home was destroyed last year in a fire started by a cigarette, he said.

He believes his research reveals untruths and inconsistencies that support an assassination conspiracy involving Kennedy's successor, Lyndon Johnson, and then-FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. Johnson "may not or may have been the ringleader, as many assert, but at the very least, he would have to be on board for any cover-up to survive," he wrote in his book. Hoover, he believes, oversaw an effort to obstruct the truth.

Other documents

Adams' evidence includes an FBI document claiming Joseph Milteer was in Quitman on the day of the assassination, even though Adams insists that's not true. He was assigned to track down Milteer immediately, but said he couldn't find his target until several days after the shooting. Adams also has a copy of a photo that he said shows Milteer in Dallas, watching Kennedy's motorcade pass.

The evidence also includes a news report alleging that one of Adams' FBI superiors had violated bureau regulations by ordering the destruction of a note from Oswald threatening harm against the FBI shortly before Kennedy's assassination. Adams believes that report is true, because he alleges the same superior lied and destroyed documents to cover up bureau misconduct surrounding a 1965 car accident in which Adams was badly injured.

Adams thinks Oswald was a fall guy, an FBI or CIA operative who was set up to take the blame. Otherwise, he contends, the government never would have let Oswald return to the United States after defecting to the Soviet Union and renouncing his citizenship.

Similarly, he believes nightclub operator Ruby was set up to kill Oswald to keep him from spilling the truth. "How [conspirators] were able to convince him to be another 'patsy' in this whole conspiracy may never be fully known, but there were many people who could not let the true story come out," Adams says in his book.

Adams insisted he has nothing against the FBI, an agency he was proud to serve and said he loves. "The agency was a terrific agency. It still is," he said.

Nor does he believe corruption was rampant. Almost everyone he encountered within the bureau was honest and committed, he said.

To him, that's what makes the concept of a cover-up especially disgusting.

"We really failed," he said.

Mary Beth Breckenridge can be reached at 330-996-3756 or mbrecken@thebeaconjournal.com.

Find this article at:

<http://www.ohio.com/news/top-stories/former-fbi-agent-alleges-conspiracy-in-jfk-s-death-1.447150>

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 1, 1963

1

JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER, Quitman, Georgia, was interviewed November 27, 1963, at which time he advised that during April, 1963, he attended a national meeting of the Congress of Freedom, New Orleans, Louisiana. He described this organization as one that believed in Americanism and he attended this meeting as the result of an invitation by a Mr. THOMAS, Chairman of the organization, Omaha, Nebraska. He stated during this meeting neither he nor anyone in his presence discussed the assassination of President KENNEDY.

MILTEER stated further that in June, 1963, he went to Dallas, Texas, to attempt to persuade DAN SMOOT, author of the "Dan Smoot Report" to run as Vice-President on the Constitution Party ticket in the election in November, 1964. He stated he had no other business in Dallas.

MILTEER further stated that on October 18-20, 1963, he traveled to Indianapolis, Indiana, with BILL SOMERSETT of Miami, Florida, and LEE McCLOUD of Atlanta, Georgia. They attended the National Convention of the Constitution Party. He stated he attended this meeting as the result of an invitation by CURTIS B. DALL, former son-in-law of the late President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

MILTEER described himself as a non-dues-paying member of the White Citizens Council of Atlanta, Georgia, the Congress of Freedom and the Constitution Party.

MILTEER emphatically denies ever making threats to assassinate President KENNEDY or participating in any such assassination. He stated he has never heard anyone make such threats. He also denied making threats against anyone subsequent to the assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated he does not know, nor has he ever been in the presence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY to his knowledge.

MILTEER denied any knowledge of the bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama, on November 15, 1963.

- 24 -

On 11/27/63 at Quitman, Georgia File # Atlanta 105-3193
by SAs KENNETH A. WILLIAMS and DONALD A. ADAMS :cb Date dictated 12/1/63

AT 105-3193

2

MILTEER is described as follows:

Name	JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER
Date of Birth	February 26, 1902
Place of Birth	Quitman, Georgia
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5' 4"
Weight	160 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Partially thinning and gray
Complexion	Ruddy
Characteristics	Wears glasses with metal frame, heavy waisted, small round shouldered, nearly always unshaven, short gray stubble with about two days growth, shabby dresser, wears old fashioned clothes, hunting type cap, tan in color, short legged, most of height from waist upwards.
Education	Graduate of Quitman, Georgia, High School
Relatives	None known
Automobile	Drives 1962 Volvo, bearing 1963 Georgia tag 61-D-226, gray or tan in color. Also drives unknown year Volkswagen, bearing 1963 Georgia tag 11D2762, believed property of Mrs. C. C. COFIELD, 212 South Troupe Street, Valdosta, Georgia, prostitute with whom MILTEER lives part time.
Arrest Record	Arrested 1955 Valdosta, Georgia, suspicion of burglary and released.

MM 89-35
FPG:ggr/ds

1

Re: Threat to Kill President
KENNEDY by J. A. MILTEER,
Miami, Florida
November 9, 1963

On November 10, 1963, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past and in addition has furnished some information that could not be verified or corroborated, advised SA LEONARD C. PETERSON that J. A. MILTEER on November 9, 1963, at Miami, Florida, made a statement that plans were in the making to kill President JOHN F. KENNEDY at some future date; that MILTEER suggested one JACK BROWN of Chattanooga, Tennessee, as the man who could do the job and that he (MILTEER) would be willing to help. MILTEER reportedly said that he was familiar with Washington and that the job could be done from an office or hotel in the vicinity of the White House using a high-powered rifle.

U. S. Secret Service was advised of the foregoing information.

MM 89-35

1.

Re: THREAT TO KILL PRESIDENT KENNEDY
BY J. A. MILTEER, MIAMI, FLORIDA,
NOVEMBER 9, 1963

On November 26, 1963, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past and in addition has furnished some information that could not be verified or corroborated, advised SA PETERSON as follows:

On November 23, 1963, J. A. MILTEER was in the Union Train Station, Jacksonville, Florida, and at about 4:25 p.m. on that date stated he was very jubilant over the death of President KENNEDY. MILTEER stated, "Everything ran true to form. I guess you thought I was kidding you when I said he would be killed from a window with a high-powered rifle." When questioned as to whether he was guessing when he originally made the threat regarding President KENNEDY, MILTEER is quoted as saying, "I don't do any guessing."

On the evening of November 23, 1963, MILTEER departed Jacksonville, Florida, by automobile en route to Columbia, South Carolina. During this trip, MILTEER stated that he had been in Houston, Ft. Worth, and Dallas, Texas, as well as New Orleans, Louisiana, Biloxi and Jackson, Mississippi, and Tuscaloosa, Alabama. MILTEER said he was acquainted with one R. E. DAVIS of Dallas, Texas, whom he described as a "good man," but did not indicate he was personally acquainted with DAVIS. MILTEER did not indicate on what dates he was in the above cities, except for Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

MILTEER related that he was in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and contacted ROBERT SHELTON of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (United Klans), on the evening prior to the bombing of the

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has requested that certain pages of this document not be disclosed. This request was incorporated in a letter of August 13, 1965, to Dr. Wayne C. Grover, Archivist of the United States from Norbert A. Schlei, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice.

Commission Document Number: 1347

Pages Withheld: 121

CO 1347

MM 89-35

3.

A characterization of the Association of South Carolina Klans follows. Sources therein have furnished reliable information in the past.

After their arrival, MILTEER stated that there was no point in discussing President KENNEDY, and again stated, "We must now concentrate on the Jews." MILTEER advised that he was preparing a pamphlet which he wanted to disseminate throughout the country. Prior to concluding their discussion, information was received that JACK RUBY had killed LEE HARVEY OSWALD. In view of this, MILTEER said he would have to alter the information he was setting out in his pamphlet.

The source advised that based on his contact with MILTEER, he could not definitely state whether MILTEER was acquainted with either RUBY or OSWALD.

MM 89-35

FPG:ggr

1

Re: Threat to Kill President KENNEDY
by J. A. MILTEER, Miami, Florida,
November 9, 1963

J. A. MILTEER is also known as JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER. He was born February 26, 1902, at Quitman, Georgia, and lives at Quitman and Valdosta, Georgia. He reportedly is a wealthy bachelor who inherited an estimated \$200,000 from his father. He is reported to have no family, no employment and to spend a great deal of time traveling throughout the Southeastern United States. He has been unsuccessful in city politics in Quitman and publishes a weekly pamphlet criticizing the operation of the Quitman City Government. MILTEER has associated himself with the Constitution Party of the United States and attended a convention of this party held at Indianapolis, Indiana, during October, 1963. He was reprimanded by this party for describing himself as being the party regional chairman for the Southeastern states. MILTEER reportedly became disillusioned with the Constitution Party of the United States and has attempted to form a party known as the Constitutional American Parties of the United States. MILTEER allegedly intends to use the Constitutional American Parties of the United States as a front to form a hard core underground for possible violence in combatting integration.

1

DL 89-43

PEW/ds

The interview of JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER, as well as additional information regarding him, is contained on pages 24-26 of the report of Special Agent CHARLES S. HARDING, Atlanta, Georgia, dated December 1, 1963, in the case entitled "LEE HARVEY OSWALD; INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA".

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has requested that certain pages of this document not be disclosed. This request was incorporated in a letter of August 13, 1965, to Dr. Wayne C. Grover, Archivist of the United States from Norbert A. Schlei, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice.

Commission Document Number: 1347

Pages Withheld: 125, 126

INDEX TO COMMISSION DOCUMENT 1347

SUBJECT MATTER OF PAGES
WITHHELD FROM MILTEER
REPORTS

Page 121

Wade Hampton Hotel, Columbia, South Carolina
United Klans of America, Incorporated
Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (United Klans)
Association of South Carolina Klans
Baptist Church, Birmingham, Alabama
Will Ulmer
Belton Mims
Jack Hendricks
A. O. Bolen
Martin Luther King
Robert F. Kennedy

Page 125

United Klans of America, Incorporated
Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (United Klans)
Robert Shelton

Page 126

Majority Citizens League of South Carolina

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

National Archives and Records Service

Washington, D.C. 20408



DATE: April 30, 1970

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: NND

SUBJECT: Records of the Warren Commission (Your letter of April 24, 1970).

Mr. Emory L. Brown, Jr.
Route 4, Box 82
Squankum Road
Farmingdale, New Jersey 07727

Enclosed for your information are electrostatic copies of pages 24 and 25 of Commission Document 20, which consists of a record of a FBI interview with Joseph Adams Milteer. Page 26 of the above document is withheld at the request of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

An examination of the pertinent records of the Commission has disclosed no information for A. O. Bolen, Jack Hendricks, Belton Mims or Will Ulmer.

Sincerely,

Mark G. Eckhoff

MARK G. ECKHOFF
Director
Legislative, Judicial and
Diplomatic Records Division

NARA IDENTIFICATION AID

AgencyName	
AgencyNumber	0
DiskNo	0
ControlNo	0
Document id number	1993.08.11.11:27:49:870007
Recseries	JFK
Agfileno	80T01357A
JFK Box #	JFK37
Vol/Folder	F18
Title	MEMO ON LAWRENCE J. LABORDE (ASSESSMENT AS SOURCE FOR DCS).
Tirest	N
Document Date	0/0/0
Whofrom	
Fromrest	
Whoto	
Toarest	
Numpg	2
Originator	CIA
Daterev	08/11/93
Classify	U
Curstat	SAN
Doctype	PAPER
RC1	0
RC2	0
RC3	0
RC4	0
RC5	0
RC6	0
RC7	0
Comment	
Keywords	LABORDE, LAWREN

☒ UNCLASSIFIED☐ INTERNAL
USE ONLY☐ CONFIDENTIAL☒ SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:

for Raymond G. Rocca
C/CI/R&A

EXTENSION

7468

NO.

DATE

12 JAN 1968

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

OFFICER'S
INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1. General Counsel
7D012. LRH
JKG

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

LAK

H4

~~SECRET--RYBAT~~

OFC 68-0013

File

Kennedy Assassination
GarrisonAPPROVED FOR RELEASE 1993
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAMFORM
3-62

610

USE PREVIOUS
EDITIONS☒ SECRET☐ CONFIDENTIAL☐ INTERNAL
USE ONLY☐ UNCLASSIFIED

~~SECRET~~
d. David W. FERRIE.

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 5, 7 August 1967, p. 3; Memorandum No. 7, 13 September 1967, p. 2.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: Ramparts of January 1968, pp. 50 and 52, summarizes and amplifies Garrison's earlier charges that FERRIE was employed by CIA in anti-Castro activity. Ramparts cites an unidentified source as claiming that FERRIE had confided that he "was working for the CIA rescuing Cubans out of Castro prisons".

(3) CIA relationship: None.

e. Loran (or Lawrence) Eugene HALL (201-258411).

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 5, 7 August 1967, Enclosures 13, 14, and 23.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: Press and radio accounts of 29 December 1967 through 1 January 1968 stated that Garrison, on 30 December 1967, subpoenaed three men as material witnesses. They are Thomas Edward BECKHAM of Omaha, Nebraska; Loran Eugene HALL of Kernville, California; and Lawrence John HOWARD Jr. of Los Angeles. The subpoenas alleged that HALL and HOWARD checked into the Dallas Y. M. C. A. in October 1963 and remained in Dallas until the assassination. HALL is said to have brought a weapon to Dallas. The subpoenas further alleged that HALL and HOWARD were associated in Dallas with Jack Ruby and with others, including Oswald, believed to have been involved in the assassination. The Garrison charges added that in New Orleans HALL and HOWARD were associated with FERRIE and that in Florida they had taken part in CIA-sponsored guerrilla training for raids on Cuba. HALL denied ever meeting

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM No. 8

SUBJECT: Garrison and the Kennedy Assassination

I. SUMMARY

1. This memorandum is lengthy because it reports on thirty persons involved in Garrison's investigation. Eight of these have or had DDP ties. (Of these eight, three have or had some contact with the Domestic Contact Service as well.) Eight more were DCS contacts. Fourteen had no affiliation with the Agency but claimed to have or were said by others to have had such a relationship. Seven of total of thirty have not appeared previously in this series.

2. The DDP contacts are the following:

a. Francisco Antonio BARTES Clarens. Cuban refugee leader in New Orleans who has come to Garrison's attention. DDP pilot 20 July 1965 to 11 February 1966. DCS contact 4 May 1961 to present.

b. George BROWN. Garrison is reportedly trying to implicate him in the "assassination plot". Has been both a DDP and a DCS contact. Details are being ascertained and will be reported.

c. Leslie Norman BRADLEY. Garrison has charged an Edgar Eugene BRADLEY with being one of the conspirators but may have confused him with Leslie Norman BRADLEY. The latter was employed as a co-pilot by a CIA-controlled air line from 26 May 1966 until 12 September 1967. He had one DCS meeting on 26 June 1963.

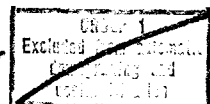
d. Alberto Federico FERNANDEZ Hechavarria. Identified to Garrison as a Cuban leader associated with Lawrence Joseph LABORDE. DDP contact from December 1960 to present.

e. Lawrence Joseph LABORDE. His son has reported on him and his associates to Garrison's staff. DDP contact from February or March 1961 to 20 April 1962.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1993
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

f. Alfred J. MORAN. Has been questioned by Garrison's staff. DDP contact from 27 December 1962 to present. DCS contact from 21 December 1962 to present. Since 19 November 1964 contacts for the DDP have been handled by the DCS.

g. Victor Manuel PANEQUE y BATISTA. Has been identified to Garrison as having been in charge of a CIA training camp in Louisiana. DDP from 13 November 1964 to 31 October 1965.

h. Emilio SANTANA Galindo. Was interrogated by Garrison and staff for five days in February 1967. DDP contact from October 1962 to October 1963.

3. The DCS contacts are the following:

a. Carlos Jose BRINGUIER. Has been interrogated and polygraphed by Garrison. DCS contact February and April 1967.

b. William Wayne DALZELL. Has been questioned by Garrison and staff. Alleged he was affiliated with CIA. DCI contacts in November 1960 and in January and February 1961.

c. Gerald Patrick HEMMING Jr. Was identified to Garrison's staff as a para-military instructor of Cubans and later visited Garrison's office. DCS contact from October 1960 to March 1961.

d. Jack N. ROGERS. A Baton Rouge attorney in touch with Garrison's staff. DCS contact from September 1959 to the present.

e. Clay SHAW. Arrested by Garrison on a charge of conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy. DCS ties from December 1948 to May 1956.

f. Cecil Maxwell SHILSTONE. Member of Truth and Consequences, Inc., which donates money to Garrison's office. Lifelong friend of two members of the DCS office in New Orleans, but official contact ended in 1956.

~~SECRET~~

g. SCHLUMBERGER Well Surveying Corporation. Said by Garrison and others to have been the original owner of explosives removed from a bunker at CIA's instigation for use at the Bay of Pigs. Current DCS contacts with various SCHLUMBERGER offices.

h. John Garrett UNDERHILL Jr. Dead. Ramparts has played him up as a CIA contact who knew that the Agency was behind the assassins. DCS contact from late 1949 to the mid 1950's.

4. The persons falsely claiming Agency affiliation, or about whom such claims have been made by others, are the following:

a. Valentine ASHWORTH. Interviewed by Garrison's staff. Now in jail, ASHWORTH has claimed a link with CIA and former association with Oswald.

b. Guy BANISTER. Dead. Ramparts has alleged that he was associated with CIA and with Minutemen involved in the assassination.

c. Maurice Brooks GATLIN Sr. Dead. Ramparts has alleged that he was associated with BANISTER and CIA.

d. David W. FERRIE. Dead. Garrison has charged that FERRIE was a member of the conspiracy for the assassination of President Kennedy and that he worked for CIA.

e. Loran Eugene HALL. Subpoenaed by Garrison as a material witness. Garrison charges that he worked for CIA.

f. Lawrence John HOWARD Jr. As above.

g. Jules Ricco KIMBLE. Offered information to Garrison's staff. Claimed affiliation with CIA.

h. Fnu LOGAN. Said by Gordon NOVEL and Ramparts to have been a CIA advisor to the Friends of Democratic Cuba in New Orleans. No pertinent identifiable information exists.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

i. Richard Case NAGELL. Claims falsely to have warned the FBI before the assassination. Claims falsely to be Agency-affiliated. Serving a ten-year term in El Paso. Mentally and emotionally unstable.

j. Donald P. NORTON. Flown to New Orleans at Garrison's expense and debriefed in a taped interview. Claimed extensive ties with CIA, Shaw, Ferrie, and Oswald. Discharged from the U.S. Air Force for psychiatric reasons.

k. Gordon Duane NOVEL. Garrison sought to extradite him from Ohio as a witness. Both NOVEL and Garrison have falsely asserted that NOVEL worked for CIA.

l. Lee Harvey OSWALD. Garrison alleges that he was CIA.

m. Jack RUBY. As above.

n. Edward Stewart SUGGS. Claims to be an investigator for Garrison. Claims former CIA ties.

II. DETAILS

1. This memorandum provides information about two types of persons who are presently or potentially involved in District Attorney James C. Garrison's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy and who are or were associated with CIA. Information is also included about a third category -- those who have never been associated with CIA but about whom a CIA tie has been asserted, by themselves or others.

2. Group 1 in the first category consists of present or former DDP contacts. Group 2 consists of present or former DCS contacts. Group 3, as was noted above, consists of impostors and of others who have had no association with the Agency but who have been alleged by third parties to be CIA-affiliated.

3. Group I (total of 8)

a. Francisco Antonio BARTES Clarens (201-289885).

~~SECRET~~

(1) Prior references: Memorandum, subject: Garrison Investigation of Kennedy Assassination: Francisco Antonio BARTES Clarens (201-289885), 20 November 1967.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: None known to date. His former position as head of the Cuban Revolutionary Council (CRC) in New Orleans and his earlier tie to Lawrence LABORDE and others in respect to guerrilla training for anti-Castro Cubans has already, however, been drawn to Garrison's attention.

(3) DDP and DCS relationships:

(a) DDP. Although a POA for use in [] was requested on 29 December 1960 and granted 30 January 1961, the request was cancelled on 30 August 1961, and BARTES was not used during this interval. (Per JMWAVE 0483, 4 December 1967.) On 27 May 1965 SOD/AB/OPS/3 requested a POA to permit the use of BARTES as a pilot [] The POA was granted on 20 July 1965, and an OA on 9 September 1965. Testing of Subject's skill as a pilot revealed, however, that he was not qualified for the intended assignment. He was returned to the U.S. on 11 February 1966 without having been used operationally.

(b) DCS. The first contact of DCS New Orleans with BARTES occurred on 4 May 1961. Between that date and 9 January 1967 a total of 13 meetings took place. BARTES is the source of six DCS reports. Contact has not been terminated.

b. George BROWN.

(1) Prior references: None.

(2) Involvement in Garrison investigation: A DCS Houston report of 27 December 1967 states that George BROWN received a disturbing telephone call on 22 December 1967 from Hugh AYNESWORTH of Newsweek, who said that Bill "Gervage" (Comment: Presumably identical with William H. GURVICH) had indicated that

~~SECRET~~

Garrison may try to implicate BROWN in the "assassination plot". "The allegation is that in some unspecified manner Brown was involved with the CIA in its objective of 'covering up' the 'conspiracy' for President Johnson. Aynesworth said Gervage has documents, including at least one in Garrison's own handwriting, which presumably have been extracted from Garrison's files.

(3) DDP relationship: The above report says that BROWN has cooperated closely with CIA in funding operations. Checks are under way.

c. Leslie Norman BRADLEY (201-727878).

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 1, 26 April 1967, Enclosure 5; Memorandum No. 2, 8 May 1967, Enclosure 4.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: None known to date. During the week 21-23 December 1967 several U.S. newspapers reported that on 20 December Garrison's office had accused one Edgar Eugene BRADLEY of North Hollywood, California, of conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy. On 27 December he was arraigned on a fugitive complaint and released on his own recognizance. Extradition is currently moot. There is no CIA record of Edgar Eugene BRADLEY. On or about 20 December 1967, however, the Washington bureau of the Los Angeles Times made an inquiry of the A/DCI regarding Leslie Norman BRADLEY. The Newsweek issue of 8 January 1968 speculated that Garrison might have confused Edgar Eugene with either of two other men, one of whom is " . . . a sometime New Orleans pilot named Bradley who was once jailed in Cuba for anti-Castro activities." This description fits Leslie Norman BRADLEY.

(3) DDP and DCS relationships:

(a) At his request, Leslie Norman BRADLEY was met by the DCS office in Minneapolis for one and a half hours on 26 June 1963. There was no other DCS contact.

~~SECRET~~

(b) BRADLEY and two companions were arrested by Cuban G-2 on 23 May 1960 on a charge of counterrevolutionary activity. BRADLEY collaborated with the Cuban authorities while imprisoned on the Isle of Pines. He was repatriated, with other Americans, on 22 April 1963.

(c) DDS-HB requested a Provisional Covert Security Approval on 26 May 1966 in order to use Leslie Norman BRADLEY inside the continental U.S. as a co-pilot employed by Southern Air Transport Inc., Miami. On 31 October 1966 DDS-HB requested cancellation, and employment was considered terminated. It was later established, however, that Subject remained employed until 12 September 1967, when he was dropped for unsatisfactory performance. Further inquiry is under way.

d. Alberto Federico FERNANDEZ Hechavarria (201-251853).

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 5, 7 August 1967, Enclosure 8; Memorandum No. 6, 7 September 1967, page 4.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: FERNANDEZ was identified to one of Garrison's staff as the head of a Cuban organization which employed Lawrence Joseph LABORDE (see below) and others. LABORDE's son Michael also said that his father worked for CIA.

(3) DDP relationship: FERNANDEZ has been a contact of the Miami Station from December 1960 to the present, although payment ceased on 1 December 1965.

e. Lawrence Joseph LABORDE (201-294688).

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 3, 1 June 1967, p. 7 and Enclosure 2; Memorandum No. 4, 20 June 1967, pp. 1 and 3; Memorandum No. 5, 7 August 1967, p. 8; Memorandum No. 6, 7 September 1967; pp. 4 and 5.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: On 11 May 1967 LABORDE telephoned the DCS office in New Orleans, said that he was an ex-CIA employee, added that he feared Garrison would subpoena him, and requested assistance or advice. Michael W. LABORDE, the son of Lawrence, has told members of Garrison's staff that his father was associated with Alberto FERNANDEZ (see preceding sub-paragraph), with Gerald Patrick HEMMING, and one "Roy" [perhaps Leroy COLLINS] in training Cubans as guerrilla fighters. Michael LABORDE has also implicated CIA in this training. On 27 September 1967 Lawrence J. LABORDE again called the DCS office in New Orleans. In accordance with Headquarters' instructions he was told that there was nothing to discuss.

(3) DDP relationship: LABORDE was a DDP contact from February or March 1961 to 20 April 1962. He served as acting captain of a vessel owned by FERNANDEZ and used by the Miami Station in Cuban operations.

f. Alfred J. MORAN (201-776772).

(1) Prior references: None.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: A memorandum from DCS New Orleans, 15 November 1967, reported that Hunter C. Leake of that office and Alfred J. MORAN are very good friends, that Leake attended a party at MORAN's home on 14 November 1967, and that at that time MORAN told Leake that he (MORAN) had been in touch with a member of Garrison's staff, Assistant D. A. James ALCOCK, who questioned MORAN about an occasion when Clem BERTRAND and MORAN were in the VIP room of Eastern Airlines at the New Orleans International Airport. MORAN told Leake that in his opinion Garrison has an "Ironclad" case against Clay SHAW. A DCS New Orleans report of 13 December 1967 adds that MORAN told Leake on 11 December 1967 that ALCOCK and another representative of Garrison's office had shown him, sometime in 1967, what was alleged to be a photocopy of the daily log from the VIP room at the airport. MORAN

~~SECRET~~

recognized his own signature and that of Arthur Q. DAVIS (a prominent New Orleans architect). He said that the name Clem BERTRAND was pointed out to him on the list and that Clay SHAW's name was not on the list. ALCOCK and his colleague said that a handwriting expert had confirmed that the signature "Clem BERTRAND" had been written by SHAW. It is noted that the DCS report of 15 November 1967 quotes MORAN as saying that SHAW was in the VIP room on the occasion about which ALCOCK questioned MORAN, whereas the 13 December 1967 report quotes MORAN as saying that he did not see SHAW in the room at that time.

(3) [

]

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

]

Miami Station records reflect that MORAN is a friend of Messrs. Lawrence K. White, Alan Warfield, and James A. Garrison, the former Director of Logistics, now retired.

(b) DCS. MORAN was first in official contact with the DCS New Orleans office on 21 December 1962. There have been fifteen official contacts since then. He is not the source of any DCS reports, but he has been mentioned in one operational report from the New Orleans office. As of 29 November 1967 the latest official contact had occurred on 20 November 1967, when MORAN signed some corporate papers for Ace Marine Survey Inc.

g. Victor Manuel PANEQUE y BATISTA (201-286382).

(1) Prior reference: Memorandum No. 6, 7 September 1967, pp. 5-5.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: In a taped interview of 21 January 1967 Carlos QUIROGA told Garrison that PANEQUE was in charge of a CIA training camp conducted for Cubans from Miami in Lacombe, La., in August 1963.

(3) DDP relationship: A POA for PANEQUE's use was granted the Miami Station on 13 November 1964. The Miami request had stated that he was to be used "as an infiltrator and radio operator". A report of 10 August 1964 stated that he had been infiltrated into Cuba in June 1964 on behalf of the Christian Democratic Movement. Whether he was used operationally is not stated in PANEQUE's 201. He was terminated effective 31 October 1965 for lack of an immediate operational use.

h. Emilio SANTANA Galindo (201-335856).

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 2, 8 May 1967, Enclosure 23; Memorandum No. 3, 1 June 1967, Enclosure No. 1; Memorandum No. 4, 20 June 1967,

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

pp. 1 and 3; Memorandum No. 6, 7 September 1967,
p. 6.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation:
SANTANA was questioned by Garrison and staff from
12 to 17 February 1967.

(3) DDP relationship: SANTANA was recruited
by the Miami Station in October 1962. After participating
in May 1963 in a single infiltration - exfiltration operation,
he was terminated in October 1963.

4. Group II (total of 8)

a. Carlos Jose BRINGUIER (201-289248).

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 1, 26
April 1967, Enclosure No. 6; Memorandum No. 3,
1 June 1967, p. 5; Memorandum No. 4, 20 June 1967,
pp. 1 and 3.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation:
BRINGUIER has been questioned and polygraphed by
Garrison. Among the questions asked of BRINGUIER
while he was being polygraphed was whether he had been
contacted by CIA. He said that he had not.

(3) DCS relationship: DCS New Orleans interviewed
BRINGUIER four times, at his request, on 1 and 2 February
1967 and on 5 and 6 April 1967. As of 13 October 1967
there had been no later contact.

b. William Wayne DALZELL.

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 4,
20 June 1967, pp. 2, 5, and 6; Memorandum No. 6,
7 September 1967, p. 6.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation:
Gordon NOVEL has stated that Garrison is interested
in DALZELL. Ramparts of January 1968, p. 53, states,
"Another / of the incorporators of the Friends of

~~SECRET~~

Democratic Cuba / was William Wayne Dalzell, who knew / David W. / Ferrie and / Sergio / Arcacha / Smith / and was still another in the / W. Guy / Banister coterie of sleuths. To a States-Item reporter he admitted he was CIA." William W. Turner, the writer of the cited Ramparts article and of other attacks by Ramparts on CIA and the FBI, stated therein that he had worked closely with Garrison and his staff for nine months. The San Francisco Chronicle of 27 December 1967 quoted Garrison as saying, "Every word in Ramparts is accurately stated."

(3) DCS relationship: DALZELL had three contacts with DCS New Orleans. They occurred on 15 November 1960, 20 January 1961, and 1 February 1961. They concerned his proposals for a Radio Free Cuba.

c. Gerald Patrick HEMMING Jr. (201-309125).

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 5, 7 August 1967; Memorandum, subject: Chart of Garrison Case, 2 November 1967.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: Michael W. LABORDE told members of Garrison's staff that his father Lawrence had worked for CIA with anti-Castro Cubans. He named "Jerry Patrick", who is HEMMING, and one "Roy", probably Leroy COLLINS, as associated with Lawrence LABORDE. He added that Jerry Patrick and Roy "duped Cubans out of money" and were dismissed by CIA. On 8 July 1967 HEMMING and an associate, possibly COLLINS, went to Garrison's office. They said that they were working for an unidentified magazine and wanted to do a story on the Garrison investigation. HEMMING has been reported by the FBI and in the press as a soldier of fortune who has given para-military training to anti-Castro Cuban refugees. A teletype of 3 September 1967 from the DCS office in Los Angeles states that HEMMING had claimed that a 45 automatic confiscated by a sheriff's office in Los Angeles had been issued to him by CIA.

~~SECRET~~

(3) DCS relationship. HEMMING was in contact with the DCS office in Los Angeles between October 1960 and March 1961. He is the source of 14 DCS reports on Cuba.

d. Jack N. ROGERS.

(1) Prior reference: Memorandum No. 4, 20 June 1967, pp. 1 and 3.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: ROGERS has been in touch with Garrison's staff about the assassination because of ROGERS' position as committee counsel for the Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities of the State of Louisiana. He has said that he is confident "that Garrison can prove a close association between Oswald and Jack Ruby and a conspiracy involving Clay Shaw."

(3) DCS relationship: ROGERS has been a source of DCS New Orleans since September 1959 and is "the source or contact" for twelve reports from that office.

e. Clay SHAW.

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 1, 26 April 1967, Enclosure 21; Memorandum No. 4, 20 June 1967, pp. 2, 4, and 5.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: SHAW was charged by Garrison in March 1967 of conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy. His case has not yet come to trial. Ramparts of January 1968 links SHAW to CIA.

(3) DCS relationship: SHAW was a contact of the DCS office in New Orleans from December 1948 to May 1956. During that period Mr. Hunter Leake contacted him officially thirty times. These contacts produced a total of eight reports.

f. Cecil Maxwell SHILSTONE.

(1) Prior reference: Memorandum, subject: Chart of Garrison Case, 2 November 1967, p. 15.

~~SECRET~~

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: SHILSTONE is a member of Truth and Consequences Inc., a group of affluent New Orleans businessmen who have donated undisclosed amounts of money to Garrison's office for his use in paying investigative costs.

(3) DCS relationship: SHILSTONE has been a lifelong friend of Messrs. Lloyd A. Ray and Hunter Leake of the DCS office in New Orleans. He is the source of two very old 00-B reports. The official (but not the personal) relationship ceased in March 1956.

g. SCHLUMBERGER Well Surveying Corporation.

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 2, 8 May 1967, Enclosure 24; Memorandum No. 4, 20 June 1967, pp. 1 and 4.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: The press has repeated statements by Gordon NOVEL linking this firm to CIA. NOVEL has claimed that explosives which he and others removed from a bunker at Houma, Louisiana, at the instigation of CIA, bore the SCHLUMBERGER stamp.

(3) DCS relationship: In June 1955 was a contact between Charles A. DOH, district manager of the SCHLUMBERGER office in New Orleans, and the New Orleans DCS office. Moreover, DCS has current contacts with the main SCHLUMBERGER office in Houston and with three or four subsidiaries elsewhere. DCS dealings with the firm have been circumspect.

h. John Garrett UNDERHILL Jr.

(1) Prior reference: Memorandum, subject: Ramparts: John Garrett UNDERHILL Jr., Samuel George CUMMINGS, and INTERARMCO, 19 July 1967.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: Ramparts of June 1967 claimed that UNDERHILL, now dead, was "on intimate terms with a number of high-ranking CIA officials -- he was one of the Agency's

~~SECRET~~

'un-people' who perform special assignments. "Ramparts of January 1968 adds, "Immediately after the assassination, a distraught Underhill told friends that a semi-autonomous CIA clique which had been profiteering in narcotics and gun-running was implicated in the assassination." The close Garrison-Turner association and Garrison's vouching for the accuracy of the Ramparts account suggest that Garrison may make similar assertions when his case comes to trial.

(3) DCS relationship: UNDERHILL was an infrequent contact of the DCS New York office from late 1949 to the mid-1950's. He was not employed by that office. The purpose of contact was to obtain positive foreign intelligence.

5. Group III (total of 14)

a. Valentine ASHWORTH (201-337656).

(1) Prior references: None.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: On 9 October 1962 ASHWORTH sent a letter from Leesville, Louisiana, to the Cuban Ambassador in Mexico. He offered information about the "Cuban Raider Command" and the "People's Revolutionary Movement" in exchange for help in defecting to Cuba. He said that CIA did not have the same information. Arrested on 16 May 1966 for investigation of auto theft, ASHWORTH told an FBI special agent that he had participated in several raids on Cuba, that he was a pilot and an expert in explosives, and that CIA was aware of his activities and could provide information about them. Arrested again on 26 April 1967 for possession of a stolen automobile, ASHWORTH was sent to the jail in Lake Charles, Louisiana. A fellow inmate, one Richard PHILLIPS, wrote the FBI to say that ASHWORTH claimed to have shared an apartment in Ohio with Lee Harvey Oswald, that Oswald and he belonged to a group of New Orleans Cubans who killed President Kennedy and "were supposed to kill Castro at the same time", that

~~SECRET~~

"Oswald was a patsey (sic) and didn't fire a shot; that "Kennedy's assassins (sic) were, as was Oswald, trained by the CIA", etc. On 13 October 1967 a deputy sheriff advised the FBI that an unidentified assistant district attorney on Garrison's staff had come to Lake Charles one month earlier and had interviewed ASHWORTH for an hour. According to PHILLIPS, Garrison's representatives have questioned ASHWORTH about four times and have asked him if he was a member of CIA. The U.S. Marine Corps advised on 3 January 1968 that ASHWORTH enlisted on 24 December 1952, was honorably discharged on 18 March 1953, reenlisted the next day, and then served until 3 December 1954, when given a bad conduct discharge following a general court-martial at which he was found guilty of unlawful absence and failure to obey lawful orders.

(3) CIA relationship: None.

b. W. Guy BANISTER

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 1, 26 April 1967, Enclosure 3; Memorandum No. 2, 8 May 1967, Enclosure 3.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: Ramparts of January 1968, p. 47, states that a former Minuteman named Jerry Milton BROOKS had said that BANISTER was the "head of the Anti-Communism League of the Caribbean." Ramparts asserts that this "league" was "assertedly an intermediary between the CIA and Caribbean insurgency movements."

(3) CIA relationship: None. According to our records, Maurice Brooks GATLIN Sr. (see below) was legal counsel not, as Ramparts says, to the "Anti-Communism League of the Caribbean" but to the "Anti-Communism Committee of the Americas". FBI reporting clearly indicates that GATLIN was the sole member of this national group. An FBI report of 14 February 1961 quoted BANISTER as saying that he had never been an officer or member of the "group", GATLIN's claims to the contrary notwithstanding.

16
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

c. Maurice Brooks GATLIN Sr. (201-53454).

(1) Prior references: None.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: Ramparts of January 1968 quotes one Jerry Milton BROOKS (see preceding sub-paragraph) as claiming to have been a "sort of protege" of GATLIN. BROOKS claimed that about 1962 GATLIN, "in a self-important manner", remarked that he had \$100,000 of CIA money earmarked for a French right-wing clique that was going to attempt to assassinate General De Gaulle. GATLIN died in Panama in 1964, at the age of sixty-one. FBI reports on him cite sources who knew him well as saying that he was insane and should have been committed. He duped Eduardo A. Morales, Consul General of the Dominican Republic in New Orleans, out of relatively large sums in the late 1950's. Morales seems to have considered him an agent representing the interests of Trujillo, although GATLIN was not so registered with the Department of Justice. GATLIN used the aliases Edward FAIRCHILD, James COCHRANE, Robert WATSON, and Charles EVERETT. A typical episode occurred in November-December 1957, when GATLIN went to Eugene, Oregon, because he had a theory that Jesus De Galindex (commonly believed to have been kidnapped in New York by Trujillo henchmen) was hiding out among Basque sheep-herders there. On 2 December 1957 GATLIN presented himself to an FBI special agent in Eugene and said that "if he was found dead in Eugene it was murder, not suicide".

(3) CIA relationship: None. An OO report of 10 December 1953 states that on 13 October 1953 GATLIN called on an OO office, said that riots were scheduled to occur in Guatemala, and added that he thought some CIA representatives there might be in danger. "He suggested that he be furnished the names of agents who were posing as members of the Communist organization so that he could prevent their being assassinated in error." He also suggested that CIA give him \$75,000 to fund the assassination of 15 top Communist leaders in Latin America.

~~SECRET~~

Oswald, Ruby, Ferrie, "or anyone else involved in the assassination or anyone ever mentioned by Garrison or anybody else".

(3) CIA relationship: None. HALL served in the U.S. Army, 1947-1952, West Germany, and was given an honorable discharge for medical reasons. According to his father, he has suffered a mental breakdown and is still subject to severe depression. He has been arrested several times. He claims to be a soldier of fortune who once served Castro's cause, but some who know him think that he is lying.

f. Lawrence John HOWARD Jr.

(1) Prior references: None.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: See preceding sub-paragraph. According to the Houston Chronicle of 31 December 1967 the subpoena alleges that HOWARD was engaged in CIA-sponsored guerrilla training in Florida, Louisiana, and Texas. Ramparts of January 1968 repeats the old story that Mrs. Sylvia ODIO was visited in Dallas in late September 1963 by three male strangers: Leopoldo, Angelo, and "Leon Oswald". Ramparts adds that "just before the Warren Report went to press, the FBI located three men possibly identical with Mrs. Odio's provocative visitors." They were HALL, HOWARD, and one William SEYMOUR, who had an alibi. Ramparts alleges that HALL first admitted but later denied that the three had called on Mrs. ODIO. HOWARD denied it.

(3) CIA relationship: None.

g. Jules Ricco KIMBLE.

(1) Prior reference: Memorandum No. 6, 7 September 1967, p. 3.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: Ramparts of January 1968 states that KIMBLE approached members of Garrison's staff and said that on the day

after David FERRIE died, he drove a top Ku Klux Klan official, Jack HELM, to FERRIE's apartment. "HELM came out with a satchel crammed with papers, which he placed in a bank safe deposit box." KIMBLE claimed that in 1962 he flew to Montreal with FERRIE on Minutemen business. "Shortly afterward, he phoned his wife from Atlanta, saying he had met a CIA contact. 'They'll never get me back to New Orleans, 'he vowed. " He was arrested, however, in Tampa, where Garrison's men questioned him. He "said that he had once worked special assignments for the CIA, and in verification named his Agency contacts and the box number at the Lafayette Street station they assigned him. He averred he had recontacted the CIA after Walter Sheridan had counseled him to say nothing to the DA and go to Canada. " An FBI report of 12 January 1966 stated that men in the office of the sheriff of Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana, had said that KIMBLE is a pathological liar who has had frequent problems with the police and who is prone to violence. Deputy Sheriff Charles KIMBLE, half brother of Jules, advised that his brother had made certain false statements to draw attention to himself, in the hope of getting out of jail.

(3) CIA relationship: None. On 4 August 1967 KIMBLE telephoned DCS New Orleans to say that Garrison was trying to connect him with CIA, although he did not know why, and that Garrison had accused him of taking some papers from Ferrie's apartment.

h. Fnu LOGAN.

(1) Prior references: None.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: Ramparts of January 1968, p. 53, says, "The Friends of Democratic Cuba was founded January 9, 1961 Government advisors to the Friends, says an informant who was closely involved with the group, were a CIA man named Logan and the FBI's Regis Kennedy " On 10 May 1967 the New Orleans office of the FBI, reporting

~~SECRET~~

information obtained from Gordon Duane NOVEL, quoted him as saying that William Wayne DALZELL (see above) had been in touch with Kennedy and with CIA employee inu LOGAN. NOVEL attributed this information to DALZELL's landlady.

(3) CIA relationship: None. The DCS New Orleans office reported on 20 June 1967 that there has never been a LOGAN in the office and that the records do not reflect dealings with anyone of that name. Headquarters traces have not revealed a LOGAN in New Orleans.

i. Richard Case NAGELL (201-746537).

(1) Prior references: None.

*IN Jail in El Paso
For attempted Bank
Robbery*

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: Ramparts of January 1968 stated that NAGELL "was a highly decorated infantry captain in the Korean war who, he claims, subsequently became a CIA agent he had sent a registered letter to J. Edgar Hoover warning him of the impending assassination, which he says was then scheduled for the latter part of September . . . and the letter had gone unanswered." According to Ramparts, NAGELL claimed that two groups called "Bravo Club" and "Delta Club" joined forces to kill President Kennedy. "Meanwhile CIA got wind of the plans and sent several agents into the field to ascertain whether they were 'for real'. NAGELL says that he was one of the agents dispatched Nagell says that he was instructed to 'arrow' the patsy, that is kill him, after the assassination."

(3) CIA relationship: None. NAGELL was one of six crew members in a B-25 which crashed at full power on 28 November 1954 near Friendship Airport. He was the sole survivor. The plane was not found for 11 1/2 hours. He was unconscious and had suffered severe head injuries. On 16 November 1962 NAGELL wrote the FBI in New York to say that he wanted to expose the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control of California. On 15 December 1962 he advised the FBI in Jacksonville,

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Florida, that he had been recruited by the Soviets in Washington, D. C., and had contacted CIA in Virginia on Soviet orders. In January 1963 he was diagnosed at the VA hospital in Bay Pines, Florida, as having "chronic brain syndrome associated with brain trauma with behavioral reaction characterized by passive, aggressive, and paranoid features." On 20 September 1963 he was arrested for firing two rounds into the ceiling of a bank in El Paso, Texas. He then attempted suicide. On 16 April 1964 NAGELL sent to the FBI a letter in which he falsely claimed that he had sent them an earlier letter, dated September 1963 and signed "Jack Kramer", to warn them about the assassination.

j. Donald P. NORTON.

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 6, 7 September 1967, pp. 1 and 2; Memorandum No. 7, 13 September 1967, p. 3; Memorandum, subject: Donald P. (or T.) NORTON, 14 August 1967.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: In Vancouver, Canada, in an interview published on 8 August 1967, NORTON claimed to be an ex-CIA employee who delivered \$150,000 to FERRIE for transfer to Cuba and who picked up from SHAW \$50,000 to be delivered to Oswald in Monterrey, Mexico. On 15 July 1967 Charles WARD of Garrison's staff accompanied NORTON to New Orleans for a taped interview. Ramparts of January 1968 claimed that NORTON was impressed into CIA's service in 1957 under threat of exposure as a homosexual. According to this article, NORTON was told by CIA to take a long quiet vacation because of something that was happening in New Orleans.

(3) CIA relationship: None. NORTON served as a private and PFC in the U.S. Air Force from 11 October 1949 to 24 January 1951, when he was discharged for psychiatric reasons.

k. Gordon Duane NOVEL.

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 1, 26 April 1967, Enclosure 19; Memorandum No. 2,

~~SECRET~~

8 May 1967, Enclosure 20; Memorandum No. 4,
20 June 1967, pp. 6-10; Memorandum No. 6,
7 September 1967, pp. 2-3; Memorandum No. 7,
13 September 1967, p. 3. Also memorandum,
subject: Gordon Duane Novel, 31 May 1967.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation:
Both NOVEL and one of his lawyers have claimed that
he worked for CIA. Garrison has sought, until fairly
recently, to extradite NOVEL from Columbus, Ohio,
but without success. Garrison has claimed, and
NOVEL has agreed, that NOVEL, at the instigation of
CIA, took part with others in stealing explosives from
a bunker in Houma, Louisiana. NOVEL has written a
letter which implies that he was involved in CIA's
operation Double-Chek. Ramparts of January 1968
repeats the principal lies about NOVEL's CIA ties.

(3) CIA relationship: None.

1. Lee Harvey OSWALD.

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 3,
1 June 1967, p. 1; Memorandum No. 7, 13 September
1967, p. 2.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation:
Garrison has repeatedly charged that OSWALD was a
"patsy" who did not kill anyone and that OSWALD worked
for CIA. Ramparts of January 1968 says that CIA
trained OSWALD at the Atsugi Naval Station in Japan,
where he was taught covert operations and Russian.
It also alleges that CIA arranged OSWALD's defection
to the Soviet Union.

(3) CIA relationship: None.

m. Jack RUBY.

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 3,
1 June 1967, p. 3; Memorandum No. 7, 13 September
1967, p. 2.

~~SECRET~~

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: Garrison has repeatedly stated that RUBY, like OSWALD, was employed by CIA. He claims that CIA used RUBY as a "bag man" to smuggle arms for Cuban exile groups.

(3) CIA relationship: None.

n. Edward Stewart SUGGS, @ Jack S. MARTIN

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 4, 20 June 1967, pp. 2, 10, and 11.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: MARTIN, formerly employed by Guy Banister, now terms himself an investigator for Garrison. A DCS New Orleans report of 28 September 1967 stated that MARTIN telephoned a friend of Mr. Lloyd Ray at 0200 hours, on or shortly before that date, said that he was one of Garrison's investigators, and tried to pump the friend about Mr. Ray. (Other reports have stated that MARTIN tends to make such calls in the small hours when drunk.) According to Ramparts of January 1968, MARTIN alleges that Ferrie once commanded a Civil Air Patrol squadron of which Oswald was a member. Further, Ferrie allegedly taught Oswald to shoot a rifle with a telescopic sight. Ferrie became involved with Oswald in the assassination plot.

(3) CIA relationship: None. MARTIN, however, has claimed that he worked for CIA. An FBI report stated that Edward Stewart SUGGS "was fingerprinted in 1952 in Houston, Texas. He was wanted at that time on a charge of murder The Identification Division records do not show the disposition of the charge." On 23 December 1956 he was admitted to the psychiatric ward, Charity Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana, as a mental patient.

~~SECRET~~
Originated by: DC/CI/R&A: D. E. PRATT; dm 11 January 1967

Distribution:

Orig - DCI

1 - DDP

1 - Executive-Comptroller

1 - General Counsel

1 - A/DCI

1 - Office of Security

1 - Director, Domestic Contact Service

1 - C/WH/COG

1 - C/CI

1 - R&A chrono

1 - DP files

~~SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 11/27/63

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: SAC, DALLAS

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (89-45)
(157-608)RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
11/22/63
AFOJ. A. MILTEER
RMRe Miami teletype and mytel 11/26/63 captioned
as above.✓ Enclosed for Dallas and Birmingham are two
photographs each of J. A. MILTEER, which photograph was
taken Christmas, 1949.

- 2- Dallas (Enc. 2) (AM)
2- Birmingham (Enc. 2) (AM)
2- Atlanta (1- 89-45)
(1- 157-608)

CSH:elt
(6)

89-43-1183

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 23 1963	
FBI - DALLAS	

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 1 1963

JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER, Quitman, Georgia, was interviewed November 27, 1963, at which time he advised that during April, 1963, he attended a national meeting of the Congress of Freedom, New Orleans, Louisiana. He described this organization as one that believed in Americanism and he attended this meeting as the result of an invitation by a Mr. THOMAS, Chairman of the organization, Omaha, Nebraska. He stated during this meeting neither he nor anyone in his presence discussed the assassination of President KENNEDY.

MILTEER stated further that in June, 1963, he went to Dallas, Texas, to attempt to persuade DAN SMOOT, author of the "Dan Smoot Report," to run as Vice-President on the Constitution Party ticket in the election in November, 1964. He stated he had no other business in Dallas.

MILTEER further stated that on October 18-20, 1963, he traveled to Indianapolis, Indiana, with BILL SOMERSETT of Miami, Florida, and LEE McCLOUD of Atlanta, Georgia. They attended the National Convention of the Constitution Party. He stated he attended this meeting as the result of an invitation by CURTIS B. DALL, former son-in-law of the late President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

MILTEER described himself as a non-dues-paying member of the White Citizens Council of Atlanta, Georgia, the Congress of Freedom, and the Constitution Party.

MILTEER emphatically denies ever making threats to assassinate President KENNEDY or participating in any such assassination. He stated he has never heard anyone make such threats. He also denied making threats against anyone subsequent to the assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated he does not know, nor has he ever been in the presence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY to his knowledge.

MILTEER denied any knowledge of the bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama, on November 15, 1963.

On 11-27-63 at Quitman, Georgia File # AT 89-45
DL 89-43
 by SAs KENNETH A. WILLIAMS and /ikw Date dictated 12-1-63
DONALD A. ADAMS

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

P.24 of 100-10461-178

AT 89-45

2

MILTEER is described as follows:

Name	JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER
Date of Birth	February 26, 1902
Place of Birth	Quitman, Georgia
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5'4"
Weight	160 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Partially thinning and gray
Complexion	Ruddy
Characteristics	Wears glasses with metal frame, heavy waisted, small round shouldered, nearly always unshaven, short gray stubble with about two days growth, shabby dresser, wears old fashioned clothes, hunting type cap, tan in color, short legged, most of height from waist upwards.
Education	Graduate of Quitman, Georgia, High School
Relatives	None known
Automobile	Drives 1962 Volvo, bearing 1963 Georgia tag 61-D-226, gray or tan in color. Also, drives unknown year Volkswagen, bearing 1963 Georgia tag 11D2762, believed property of Mrs. C. C. COFIELD, 212 South Troupe Street, Valdosta, Georgia, prostitute with whom MILTEER lives part
Arrest Record	[REDACTED]

P. 25 of ser. 178

b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE ATLANTA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN ATLANTA	DATE 1/22/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/13 - 14/64
TITLE OF CASE JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER <i>coral made 1/31/64 x2k</i>		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED] b7c	TYPED BY tsa
		CHARACTER OF CASE RACIAL MATTERS <i>7- d</i>	

REFERENCE: Bureau airtel to Atlanta, 12/12/63, entitled "Constitutional American Parties of the U. S., RM." 4

ENCLOSURES: TO BUREAU

One photograph of subject. 4

LEADS:

BALTIMORE, BIRMINGHAM, DALLAS, HOUSTON, JACKSONVILLE, KNOXVILLE, SAVANNAH AND WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

One copy each of this report is being furnished the above offices inasmuch as MILTEER has visited or contacted persons living within these divisions. 4

<p>APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p> <p>COPIES MADE:</p> <p>5- Bureau (Encl. 4) (RM)</p> <p>3- Atlanta (157-608)</p> <p>173 ADDITIONAL COPIES COVER PAGE B</p> <p>58 FEB 5 1964</p> <p>DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>AGENCY</td> <td>1AB-ES, B-2, 53</td> </tr> <tr> <td>REQUEST REC'D.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DATE FWD.</td> <td>2/3/64</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HOW FWD.</td> <td>AS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BY</td> <td>shl - hpd</td> </tr> </table>	AGENCY	1AB-ES, B-2, 53	REQUEST REC'D.		DATE FWD.	2/3/64	HOW FWD.	AS	BY	shl - hpd	<p>DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW</p> <p>157-1223-2</p> <p>11 JAN 24 1964</p> <p>REC-12</p> <p>EX-112</p> <p>2 copies made</p> <p>for review at FBIHQ by</p> <p>NSC-A</p> <p>17A 15 5126/17</p> <p>NOTATIONS</p> <p><i>Rec. Atty Gen. 12/17/64 OMB/jaw</i></p> <p><i>Classified (V.P.) b7c</i></p>
AGENCY	1AB-ES, B-2, 53										
REQUEST REC'D.											
DATE FWD.	2/3/64										
HOW FWD.	AS										
BY	shl - hpd										

1 cc sent to Civil Div by 6-94 2/3/64 shl - hpd

AT 157-608

ADDITIONAL COPIES

- 1- Baltimore (Info) (RM)
- 1- Birmingham (Info) (RM)
- 1- Dallas (Info) (RM)
- 1- Houston (Info) (RM)
- 1- Jacksonville (Info) (RM)
- 1- Knoxville (Info) (RM)
- 2- Miami (RM)
- 1- Savannah (Info) (RM)
- 1- WFO (Info) (RM)

LEADS: (Continued)

MIAMI

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

ATLANTA

AT QUITMAN AND VALDOSTA, GEORGIA

Will follow activities of JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER in connection with his forming the Constitutional American Parties of the United States. u

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

File Where Located

b2
b7D
b7C
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(Cover Page)

- B -
(COVER PAGE)

2 copies made
For review at FBIHQ
HSC-A Committee
STATE Dept
b7C. Re [REDACTED]

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Copy to:

Report of:
Date:SA [REDACTED] b7c
January 22, 1964

Office: Atlanta, Georgia

Field Office File #: 157-608

Bureau File #:

Title: JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Synopsis:

JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER was born 2/25/02, at Quitman, Ga., and presently lives at Quitman and Valdosta, Ga. MILTEER is a wealthy bachelor who inherited an estimated \$200,000 from his father's estate. He has no family, no employment, and spends a great deal of time travelling throughout the Southeast. MILTEER has been unsuccessful in city politics at Quitman and publishes a weekly pamphlet criticizing the operation of the Quitman City Government. MILTEER has associated himself with the Constitution Party of the U. S. and attended a convention of this party held at Indianapolis, Ind., during October, 1963. He was reprimanded by this party for describing himself as being the party regional chairman for the Southeastern states. MILTEER became disillusioned with the Constitution Party of the U. S. and has attempted to form a party known as the Constitutional American Parties of the U. S. MILTEER allegedly intends to use the Constitutional American Parties of the U. S. as a front to form a hard core underground for possible violence in combating integration. MILTEER, on 11/9/63, was in a conversation concerning the possible assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. MILTEER, on interview, admitted being a member of the White Citizens Council, Atlanta, Ga., Congress of Freedom, and the Constitution Party of the U. S. He denied making threats to assassinate the President of the U. S. or participating in the President's assassination. MILTEER REPORTEDLY CARRIES A .38 CALIBER REVOLVER IN HIS CAR WHEN TRAVELLING AND CAUTION SHOULD BE USED IN EVENT MILTEER IS CONTACTED.

- P -

DETAILS:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

2
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JAN 24 1964
FBI - ATLANTA
HSC-A Committee
b7c
Re: [REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

During the past few years, MILTEER has been a constant fault-finder in the management of the City of Quitman. He digs up insignificant things that have not been done properly by city officials and publishes a small leaflet criticising the city administration. He does not have any close friends and she had never heard of him meeting with any group or organization.

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

Records of the Credit Bureau of Brooks County, Quitman, Georgia, and the Credit Bureau of Valdosta, Valdosta, Georgia, as examined on January 7, 1964, revealed nothing in addition to the above information.

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

U

AT 157-608

I. Physical Description

The following is a physical description of MILTEER as obtained by interview and observation on November 27, 1963:

Name	JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5'4"
Weight	160 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Gray, partially thinning
Complexion	Ruddy
Characteristics	Wears glasses with metal frame; heavy waistline, small, round shouldered; nearly always unshaven, short gray stub with about two days growth, shabby dresser, wears old-fashioned clothes; tan hunting type cap; short legged; most of height from waist upward
Relatives	None known
FBI Number	None

J. Make and Model of Automobile

1. 1962 gray Volvo, 1963 Georgia license 61-D 226

b7C
b7D

2. 1963 Volkswagen station wagon, 1963 Georgia license 11D 2762

b7C
b7D

b7D

b2
b7C
b7D

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] He described MILTEER as being an "agitator" who spends his time finding fault with the administration of the City of Quitman. MILTEER makes a big to-do about his criticism and prints a leaflet which he distributes among the residents of Quitman. MILTEER has no close associates and [REDACTED] has never known him to meet with any group of people. His father and mother are dead and he has no relatives in this area. He lives alone in a large run-down house and is considered eccentric.

MILTEER is considered to be well off financially although he is very frugal in his living habits. He generally drives a foreign made automobile and visits Jacksonville, Florida, frequently. During city elections in Quitman MILTEER talks about a third party but very few people pay any attention to him. MILTEER has been defeated on several occasions in his efforts to become a City Commissioner in Quitman.

b2
b7D

[REDACTED] on October 11, 1963, advised MILTEER visited Miami, Florida, on October 10, 1963, distributing the following leaflets:

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b2, b7c, b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

157-1223-3 pg 9

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

AT 157-608

Curtis E. DALL
National Chairman, Constitution Party of the United States, as stating that several hundred representatives at the above meeting indicated that they would prefer United States Senator BARRY M. GOLDWATER for their Presidential nominee. A movement against STROM THURMOND appeared when the National Committee started a move to kick out J. A. MILTEER, Quitman, Georgia, for declaring himself Regional Chairman for THURMOND in the Southeastern states. MILTEER had driven a truck plastered with signs advocating the nomination of THURMOND from Georgia. He spoke freely to the press. This rankled Colonel DALL, who considers himself spokesman.

b2
b7D

[REDACTED]

b2
b7D

[REDACTED] on November 9, 1963, advised that MILTEER visited Miami, Florida, on that date. While in Miami, MILTEER advised that plans were in the making to kill President JOHN F. KENNEDY at some future date. MILTEER suggested JACK BROWN, Chattanooga, Tennessee, as the man who could do the job and indicated that he would be willing to help. While being questioned concerning the plan, MILTEER stated he was familiar with Washington and the job could be done from an office or hotel in the vicinity of the White House by using a high powered rifle. MILTEER also advised that JACK BROWN had made attempts to follow MARTIN LUTHER KING in an effort to kill KING but never did get an opportunity.

b2
b7D

[REDACTED] on November 12, 1963, advised MILTEER is forming a new political party as opposed to the Republican and Democratic Parties. MILTEER suggested that he is naming his new party the "American Constitutional Party" or a name similar to this. This organization will be composed of a hard core underground whose identity will be secret.

b7C

[REDACTED]

The organization will be used as a front and the only individual to be exposed will be MILTEER.

AT 157-608

12. Limit Executive Powers of the President.
13. Seek out and remove any and all Traitors in every branch of the Federal Government wherever found.
14. Defend and support individuals' right to vote for Free Electors.
15. Work for and urge all Americans to register and vote.
16. Get the United States out of the United Nations and get the United Nations out of the United States.

For more detailed information write and send donations to

J. A. Milteer, National Chairman,
Constitutional American Parties,
(C A P), (The Constructive Parties)
P. O. Box 873
Valdosta, Ga."

b2
b1D [redacted] on November 26, 1963, advised MILTEER departed from Jacksonville, Florida, on November 23, 1963, by automobile en route to Columbia, South Carolina. During this trip MILTEER stated he had been in Houston, Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas, as well as New Orleans, Louisiana, Biloxi and Jackson, Mississippi, and Tuscaloosa, Alabama. MILTEER said he was acquainted with R. E. DAVIS, Dallas, Texas, whom he described as a "good man." He did not indicate on what days he was in the above cities except for Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

While in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, MILTEER contacted ROBERT SHELTON, United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, on the evening prior to the bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, Birmingham, Alabama, on September 15, 1963. MILTEER described SHELTON as being against violence and stated he was not dependable. u

Date December 1, 1963

JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER, Quitman, Georgia, was interviewed November 27, 1963, at which time he advised that during April, 1963, he attended a national meeting of the Congress of Freedom, New Orleans, Louisiana. He described this organization as one that believed in Americanism and he attended this meeting as the result of an invitation by a Mr. THOMAS, Chairman of the organization, Omaha, Nebraska. He stated during this meeting neither he nor anyone in his presence discussed the assassination of President KENNEDY.

MILTEER stated further that in June, 1963, he went to Dallas, Texas, to attempt to persuade DAN SMOOT, author of the "Dan Smoot Report" to run as Vice-President on the Constitution Party ticket in the election in November, 1964. He stated he had no other business in Dallas.

MILTEER further stated that on October 18-20, 1963, he traveled to Indianapolis, Indiana, with BILL SOMMERSETT of Miami, Florida, and LEE McCLOUD of Atlanta, Georgia. They attended the National Convention of the Constitution Party. He stated he attended this meeting as the result of an invitation by CURTIS B. DALL, former son-in-law of the late President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

MILTEER described himself as a non-dues-paying member of the White Citizens Council of Atlanta, Georgia, the Congress of Freedom and the Constitution Party.

MILTEER emphatically denies ever making threats to assassinate President KENNEDY or participating in any such assassination. He stated he has never heard anyone make such threats. He also denied making threats against anyone subsequent to the assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated he does not know, nor has he ever been in the presence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY to his knowledge.

MILTEER denied any knowledge of the bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama, on September 15, 1963.

- 15 -

On 11/27/63 at Quitman, Georgia
by SAs KENNETH A. WILLIAMS and
DONALD A. ADAMS :cb/saa

File # 7-157-109-5193
Re: Somerset
Date dictated 12/1/63

AT 157-608

b2
b7D
[redacted] on December 10, 1963, furnished the following letter, which was mailed from Valdosta, Georgia, on December 9, 1963, from MILTEER:

"CONSTITUTIONAL AMERICAN PARTIES OF U. S.
Post Office Box 873
Valdosta, Georgia
J. A. Milteer, National Chairman

"Dec. 9, 1963.

"Due to recent events which have taken place within our American borders that may, in time, change the course of history, and the usual holidays before us, it is deemed advisable to curtail any contemplated meetings of our Constitutional American Parties of the United States movement until early in the new year of 1964. You will be advised of any meeting which may be called for early in January, 1964.

"Since we are 'Right Wing' and it is our aim and intention to uphold and defend our United States Constitution against all enemies, both within and without our borders, we may be called before the F. B. I. for questioning relative to many things. You are advised to cooperate fully but do so on your Constitutional American Parties rights. Do not go alone for any conference or to answer any questions to any F. B. I. office. Be interviewed in your own home or office with some one present or with others present with you. Do not at any time be interviewed alone with any F. B. I. Agent or Agents.

"If a telephone call comes to you any where, your home, office or any other place requesting you to meet with some one at any certain place, street corner, building, home, business place, church, synagogue or any where, wait a few minutes and call the person who called you to arrange any such meeting to see if it is authentic and for further detailed instructions. This will verify the call and make it

AT 157-608

"next year there is to be a lot of killing and it may even be necessary to go right into the State Department and place some of the Traitors, not identified by MILTEER, under citizens arrest. If these traitors resist, they will kill them right on the spot."

b2
b7C
b7D

b7C
b7D

b7C
b7D

b2
b7D

On November 9, 1963, advised MILTEER was visiting in Miami, Florida, on that date. MILTEER talked about plans in the making to kill President KENNEDY at some future date. He suggested JACK BROWN, Chattanooga, Tennessee, as being the man who could do the job and indicated that he would be willing to help. MILTEER stated he was familiar with Washington and the job could be done from an office or hotel in the vicinity of the White House by using a high powered rifle.

4

APPENDIX

NATIONAL KU KLUX KLAN, also known as
Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.,
National Grand Council of the Knights
of the Ku Klux Klan, National Knights
of the Ku Klux Klan, Majority Citizens
League

A source advised that on May 22, 1960, the National Grand Council of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan met at Atlanta, Georgia, to discuss consolidation of the klans unity of effort and activities, to establish a National Fund and a National Secretary and to design a new flag. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Federation of Ku Klux Klan, Alabama; Association of Arkansas Klans, Arkansas; Florida Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Florida; Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Florida; Association of Georgia Klans, Georgia; Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, North Carolina; Association of South Carolina Klans, South Carolina; Dixie Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Tennessee; and Hyksos Klan, Texas.

This source advised that at a consolidation meeting at Atlanta, Georgia, September 2-5, 1960, at which the North Carolina and Texas Klans were not represented, it was resolved and passed that their name be changed to National Ku Klux Klan.

This source also advised that at a consolidation meeting at Savannah, Georgia, October 3, 1960, it was resolved and passed that in any future meetings of this group the name "Majority Citizens League" was to be used.

A second source advised that at a national klonklave meeting at Texarkana, Texas, on February 11-12, 1961, a motion was carried that there were to be at least six national meetings a year to be held any time from one week to twelve weeks after the last meeting. The time and meeting place were to be decided by the newly elected chairman. This second source also advised that at each meeting a new chairman and acting secretary were to be elected to serve at the next meeting. A national secretary had not been appointed.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC. KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (UNITED KLANS)

Records of Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, show that this Klan organization was granted a corporate charter on February 21, 1961, at Atlanta, Georgia, under the name United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc.

A source advised on February 27, 1961, that United Klans was formed as a result of a split in U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. According to the source, the split resulted from a leadership dispute and United Klans has the same aims and objectives as the parent group. These are the promotion of Americanism, white supremacy and segregation of the races.

The first source and a second source advised in July, 1961, that United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., merged with Alabama Knights, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The merged organization established headquarters in Suite 401, The Alston Building, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The organization is directed by ROBERT SHELTON, Imperial Wizard, and is the dominant Klan group in the South with units in several southern states.

On August 14, 1963, the second source advised that the organization formerly known as United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., would be known in the future as United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The second source said the name was changed by a resolution adopted at the National Klonvocation held July 8, 1961, at Indian Springs, Georgia.

Second source advised that at a meeting of Prattville, Alabama, on October 22, 1961, a majority of the Klaverns of the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan merged with the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

APPENDIX

Joseph Milteer:

Miami Prophet, or Quitman Crackpot?

The fellow at the right is named Joseph Milteer. He looks benign enough, but in fact he had some very nasty political opinions and some very nasty friends. These political opinions and these friends are the reason many conspiracists think he had "foreknowledge" of the Kennedy assassination.

Milteer was a political activist in far-right, racist circles from Quitman, Georgia. He was independently wealthy, and traveled constantly. On one of his trips, to Miami, he made statements about Kennedy being killed. In *Crossfire* Jim Marrs reports that:

On November 9, 1963, a Miami police informant named [William Somerset](#) met with Joseph A. Milteer, a wealthy right-wing extremist who promptly began to outline the assassination of President Kennedy.

Milteer was a leader of the arch-conservative National States Rights Party as well as a member of other groups such as the Congress of Freedom and the White Citizen's Council of Atlanta. Somerset had infiltrated the States Rights Party and secretly recorded Milteer's conversation.

The tape, later turned over to Miami police, recorded Milteer as saying, "[During Kennedy's impending visit to Miami] You can bet your bottom dollar he is going to have a lot to say about the Cubans, there are so many of them here . . . The more bodyguards he has, the easier it is to get him . . . From an office building with a high-powered rifle . . . He's knows he's a marked man." (p. 265)

For this, Jim Marrs calls him "The Miami Prophet."

Was he that? Or was he just a racist blowhard? If you read Marrs' account, you might be inclined to believe that he knew something. But even in the account Marrs provides, it's interesting that Milteer says nothing about "triangulation of crossfire," or a "kill zone" or multiple shooters. If Milteer had any "foreknowledge" he had foreknowledge of a single shooter.

Anthony Summers' book *Conspiracy* deals with Milteer in two places. In the text he recounts the following edited version of Milteer's conversation with Somerset (p. 404):

INFORMANT: I think Kennedy is coming here on the 18th, or something like that to make some kind of speech . . .

EXTREMIST: You can bet your bottom dollar he is going to have a lot to say about the Cubans. There are so many of them here.

INFORMANT: Yeah. Well, he will have a thousand bodyguards, don't worry about that.

EXTREMIST: The more bodyguards he has the easier it is to get him.

INFORMANT: Well, how in the hell do you figure would be the best way to get him?

EXTREMIST: From an office building with a high-powered rifle. . . He knows he's a marked man . . .

INFORMANT: They are really going to try to kill him?

EXTREMIST: Oh yeah, it is in the working . . .

INFORMANT: Boy, if that Kennedy gets shot, we have to know where we are at. Because you know that will be a real shake if they do that.

EXTREMIST: They wouldn't leave any stone unturned there, no way. They will pick somebody up within hours afterwards, if anything like that would happen. Just to throw the public off.

Then, in a long footnote (p. 624), Summers adds the following:

Joseph Milteer, the right-wing extremist who said two weeks before the assassination that the President's murder was "in the working," told a police informant afterward that "Everything ran true to form. I guess you thought I was kidding you when I said he would be killed from a window with a high-powered rifle." Asked whether he was guessing when he made the original remark, Milteer replied, "I don't do any guessing." According to the informant, Milteer said there was no need "to worry about Lee Harvey Oswald getting caught because he doesn't know anything." The right wing, said Milteer, was "in the clear," adding that "the patriots have outsmarted the Communist group in order that the Communists would carry out the plan without the right wing becoming involved."

Again, note that Milteer takes "credit" for knowing that Kennedy was going to be "killed from a window with a high-powered rifle." This is the Warren Commission's version of what happened. More to the point, it was the version that law enforcement officials and the media were publicizing when Milteer talked to Somerset.

Rather than having "inside knowledge" that the media were pushing an inaccurate account, Milteer *accepts* what law enforcement officials and the media were saying! He does seem to accept that Oswald is a "patsy" that has been manipulated. But he says a "communist group" was manipulated by "the patriots" (presumably, Milteer's racist buddies) to do the killing.

Does anybody believe it happened this way?

But while a careful reading of Summers and Marrs will make one doubt that Milteer actually had any "inside knowledge" of a conspiracy to kill Kennedy, it's the stuff that these authors suppress that is the most damning.

A more complete account of what Milteer told Somerset is found in [an article in the September 1976 issue of Miami Magazine](#) by Dan Christensen. Titled "JFK, King: The Dade County Links" it provides details omitted from conspiracy books.

Somerset: ...I think Kennedy is coming here on the 18th...to make some kind of speech...I imagine it will be on TV.

Milteer: You can bet your bottom dollar he is going to have a lot to say about the Cubans. There are so many of them here.

Somerset: Yeah, well, he will have a thousand bodyguards. Don't worry about that.

Milteer: The more bodyguards he has the easier it is to get him.

Somerset: Well, how in the hell do you figure would be the best way to get him?

Milteer: From an office building with a high-powered rifle. How many people does he have going around who look just like him? Do you now about that?

Somerset: No, I never heard he had anybody.

Milteer: He has about fifteen. Whenever he goes anyplace, he knows he is a marked man.

Somerset: You think he knows he is a marked man?

Milteer: Sure he does.

Somerset: They are really going to try to kill him?

Milteer: Oh yeah, it is in the working. Brown himself, [Jack] Brown is just as likely to get him as anybody in the world. He hasn't said so, but he tried to get Martin Luther King.

After a few more minutes of conversation, Somerset again spoke of assassination.

Somerset: Hitting this Kennedy is going to be a hard proposition, I tell you. I believe you may have figured out a way to get him, the office building and all that. I don't know how the Secret Service agents cover all them office buildings everywhere he is going. Do you know whether they do that or not?

Milteer: Well, if they have any suspicion they do that, of course. But without suspicion, chances are that they wouldn't. You take there in Washington. This is the wrong time of the year, but in pleasant weather, he

comes out of the veranda and somebody could be in a hotel room across the way and pick him off just like that.

Somersett: Is that right?

Milteer: Sure, disassemble a gun. You don't have to take a gun up there, you can take it up in pieces. All those guns come knock down. You can take them apart.

Before the end of the tape, the conversation returns to Kennedy.

Milteer: Well, we are going to have to get nasty...

Somersett: Yeah, get nasty.

Milteer: We have got to be ready, we have got to be sitting on go, too.

Somersett: Yeah, that is right.

Milteer: There ain't any count-down to it, we have just go to be sitting on go. Countdown, they can move in on you, and on go they can't. Countdown is all right for a slow prepared operation. But in an emergency operation, you have got to be sitting on go.

Somersett: Boy if that Kennedy gets shot, we have got to know where we are at. Because you know that will be a real shake...

Milteer: They wouldn't leave any stone unturned there. No way. They will pick somebody within hours afterwards, if anything like that would happen, just to throw the public off.

Somersett: Oh, somebody is going to have to go to jail, if he gets killed.

Milteer: Just like Bruno Hauptmann in the Lindbergh case, you know.

It seems the conspiracy books leave some things out. They usually don't tell readers about:

The 15 look-alikes that Kennedy has travelling with him? If you're going to shoot Kennedy, you wouldn't want to hit one a' them look-alikes, would you?

The fact that Milteer named the man who was supposedly going to kill Kennedy — one Jack Brown — and nobody has linked him to the assassination. Interestingly, after the assassination, Brown was forgotten.

The fact that the language about taking a disassembled gun up into a tall building was in the context of shooting Kennedy on the veranda of the White House, in warm weather.

It seems that presenting Milteer as "The Miami Prophet" (Marrs' term for him) rather than "The Quitman Crackpot" requires withholding information from your readers.

[A Generic Scenario](#)

Had JFK been killed by some bizarre or exotic means — poison in his breakfast cereal or a hand grenade thrown into the presidential limo — and Milteer had described that, his statements might be impressive. But in fact he described the most generic possible assassination scenario.

He was far from the only person who did. Dallas Secret Service chief Forest Sorrels was questioned by the Warren Commission about planning for the Dallas motorcade:

Mr. STERN. When you laid out the motorcade route and drove over it — and I take it you drove over it several times —

Mr. SORRELS. Yes, sir.

Mr. STERN. Did you consider or discuss with Mr. Lawson the possibility of any danger to the President from the buildings along the route?

Mr. SORRELS. Well —

Mr. STERN. Did you think about any of the buildings as presenting any particular problem?

Mr. SORRELS. All buildings are a problem, as far as we are concerned. That, insofar as I have been concerned — and I am sure that every member of the Service, especially the Detail — that is always of concern to us. We always consider it a hazard. During the time that we were making this survey with the police, I made the remark that if someone wanted to get the President of the United States, he could do it with a high-powered rifle and a telescopic sight from some building or some hillside, because that has always been a concern to us, about the buildings. (7H338)

Sorrels was not the only person who thought about this. Presidential aide Kenneth O'Donnell recounted to the Warren Commission a conversation that took place in Fort Worth on the very morning of the assassination:

Mr. O'DONNELL. Well, as near as I can recollect he [JFK] was commenting to his wife on the function of the Secret Service and his interpretation of their role once the trip had commenced, in that their main function was to protect him from crowds, and to see that an unruly or sometimes an overexcited crowd did not generate into a riot, at which the President of the United States could be injured. But he said that if anybody really wanted to shoot the President of the United States, it was not a very difficult job — all one had to do was get a high building some day with a telescopic rifle, and there was nothing anybody could do to defend against such an attempt on the President's life. (7H456)

So did JFK have "foreknowledge" of his own assassination?

[Vindicating Milteer: the "Cancelled Motorcade" in Miami](#)

But Milteer's importance is inflated, in the conspiracy book accounts, by the supposed fact that the Kennedy's "Miami motorcade" was cancelled because of Milteer's statements. Marrs claims:

Captain Charles Sapp, head of Miami's Police Intelligence Bureau, was concerned enough with Milteer's remarks to alert both the FBI and the Secret Service. Again, apparently no word of this right-wing plot reached Secret Service agents involved in Kennedy's Dallas trip. Sapp in later years, however, recalled that plans for a Miami motorcade were scrapped and the President instead flew to a scheduled speech by helicopter. (p. 265)

And Summers notes that:

While the Assassinations Committee found no reference in the documentary record, it has been reported that there was a last-minute change in the Miami program. Captain Sapp recalls that a planned motorcade was cancelled — for fear of trouble from the anti-Castro movement. On arriving at Miami Airport late in the day, the President flew by helicopter to and from his speech-making at the Americana Hotel. (p. 405)

Summers is vague and apparently evasive about what the House Select Committee found. In fact, anyone reading their *Report* should note the following:

A Miami journalist later reported that a decision was made to transport President Kennedy from Miami International Airport to a Miami Beach hotel by helicopter to avoid exposing him to assassins by having him ride in a motorcade. The committee could find no documentation for this report. (p. 230)

For the article written by the Miami journalist [claiming the motorcade was cancelled], see Christensen, Dan, "JFK, King: The Dade County Links," in *Miami Magazine*, September 1976, p. 25 (JFK Document 003360). Christensen could not document his assertion therein that a planned motorcade was canceled, other than to say that "many people" believed that a cancellation had taken place; see outside contact report with Dan Christensen, Feb. 2, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Document 004434). Persons cited by Christensen as sources for corroboration of his version of the cancellation did not recall that his version was correct; see outside contact report with the Honorable Seymour Gelber, Feb. 2, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Document 005533); outside contact report with Attorney Richard Gerstein, Feb. 2, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Document 013458); interview of Miami field office Special Agent Talmadge Bailey, Mar.

1, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, pp. 5-7 (JFK Document 009385): and interview of Miami field office Special Agent Robert J. Jamison, Feb. 28, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 2 (JFK Document 007063). (p. 635) So Christensen, who wrote the otherwise fine article quoted above, began a factoid that has been endlessly repeated in the JFK conspiracy books.

The House Select Committee seemed unaware that a couple of years earlier the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (Church Committee) had studied this issue. On January 9, 1976 the Church Committee sent a letter of inquiry to the Department of the Treasury, outlining the basic "Milteer" story, and noting that "We are also generally aware that President Kennedy visited Miami, Florida on November 18, 1963, and that a scheduled motorcade through downtown Miami was cancelled." The Committee went on to request "A detailed explanation as to why the President's Miami motorcade was cancelled, including a statement as to whether there was any relationship between the cancellation and Milteer's threat."

An official response came from James T. Burke, Assistant Director of the Secret Service (Protective Intelligence).

There is no evidence in Service files to indicate a presidential motorcade was planned for the Miami visit. The survey reports indicate helicopter travel was planned from Miami International Airport to Bal Harbor and a motorcade was to be utilized only in case of inclement weather. The Secret Service advance agents for this visit both recall that helicopter travel was planned from the beginning of their survey on 11-11-63. There is no basis for the insinuation that helicopter travel was planned as a result of the Milteer threat.

(Source: National Archives documents: 121-10002-10063 and 121-10002-10064)

More recent research has made it even clearer that no motorcade was cancelled.

Researcher Gordon Winslow found a [memo dated November 1, 1963](#) (over a week before Milteer's statements), from William Jibb (Administrative Assistant to Senator George Smathers) to Dick Pettigrew (a Florida political operative) outlining the confidential itinerary for Kennedy's trip to Tampa and Miami. Since Smathers was a Democratic senator from Florida, his staff was heavily involved in planning the trip. Winslow found this in the Smathers collection at the University of Florida in Gainesville.

The schedule has Kennedy arriving at Miami at 5:00 p.m. for a rally at the Miami International Airport. Then at 5:30 it says "Departs from Miami International Airport by helicopter for Americana Hotel on Miami Beach." No motorcade mentioned.

Gordon Winslow's web site, [Cuban Information Archives](#), is an excellent source for information on Cuban exiles, and goings-on in Miami.

Thus the "cancelled motorcade" factoid, which was debunked in 1976, is being repeated in conspiracy books two decades later (and counting).

One can see why. Inflating the importance of Milteer lends credibility to the notion that he actually knew something about a forthcoming assassination — rather than being merely an extremist given to wild talk. And it allows conspiracy book writers to imply that it was somehow sinister that information about Milteer was not passed along to the Dallas Secret Service — in spite of the fact that Milteer never said anything about a threat to Kennedy in Dallas.

[More on the "Cancelled Motorcade"](#)

If conspiracy books should have long since quit repeating the factoid about the "cancelled motorcade," the issue turns out to be a bit more complicated.

Researcher John Fiorentino has established that there *was* a motorcade in Miami. In fact, there was both a helicopter trip from the airport and a motorcade along a few blocks in downtown Miami, as shown on [this aerial photo which Fiorentino has supplied](#). Indeed, Fiorentino has found [a photo from this motorcade](#).

Although Kennedy indeed departed for the Americana via air, his helicopter actually landed at Haulover Beach Park heliport. From there the President departed by automobile to the Americana.

Here is the President's itinerary beginning at 5:30 p.m.

5:30 p.m. President left speakers' stand and, after shaking hands with many in the general public area and guests in the VIP section, boarded helicopter.

5:35 p.m. Helicopter departed airport.

5:45 p.m. Helicopter arrived heliport, Haulover Beach Park.

5:48 p.m. President departed helicopter by automobile.

The presidential car, a Mercury convertible on arrival, and a Continental hardtop on departure, was driven by SA Greer. The Secret Service follow-up car, a Ford convertible, was driven by SA Rybka.

What do we make of this apparently conflicting evidence? Quite simply, as the William Jibb memo proves, a helicopter trip was planned from the beginning. Apparently, in the thinking of people making the plans, the helicopter was taking Kennedy to the "Americana Hotel on Miami Beach," since the chopper landed as close to the hotel as it could.

So the conspiracy books are wrong on two counts. The helicopter trip was planned from well before Milteer spouted off to Somerset. And the motorcade (brief as it was) was never called off.

[Vindicating Milteer: Call from Dallas on the Day of the Assassination](#)

But yet another claim about Milteer would provide compelling evidence that Milteer had foreknowledge of the assassination. He supposedly called Somerset from Dallas on the morning of November 22nd, and predicted that Kennedy would be killed. According to Marrs:

On the day of the assassination, Milteer telephoned Somerset, saying he was in Dallas and that Kennedy was due there shortly. Milteer commented that Kennedy would never be seen in Miami again. (*Crossfire*, p. 265)

Groden and Livingstone, in *High Treason* (Baltimore: The Conservatory Press, 1989, p. 408) assert:

At 10:30 A.M. on November 22, Somerset received a phone call in Miami from Milteer in Dallas, stating that President Kennedy would be there that day and would not be visiting Miami again.

And Henry Hurt, in *Reasonable Doubt* (New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1985, p. 411) claims:

On November 22, Milteer telephoned his "friend," the informant and told him he was in Dallas. Prior to the midday events, Milteer told the informant that Kennedy was expected in Dallas that day and would probably never again visit Miami.

Damning. But is it true?

Photo of Milteer in Dealey Plaza?

One piece of evidence offered to support the presence of Milteer in Dallas is a blow-up from a photo by James Altgens of the presidential limo on Houston Street, just seconds before the turn on Elm. The photo is shown below, with an arrow pointing to the "Milteer" figure.



Robert Groden, in *The Killing of a President*, shows his readers the photo, and then claims:

Milteer stood on Houston Street, next to eyewitnesses Carolyn Walther and Pearl Springer. While the crowd about him called out greetings to the President, Milteer stood silently, his right arm held up at a 90 degree angle. Then the first shots were fired. As pandemonium erupted in the Plaza, Milteer quietly disappeared into the crowds. (p. 196)

The House Select Committee was aware of the "Milteer" figure, and put its panel of photographic experts to work on it. The panel was unconvinced. First, they pointed out two facial features that clearly differentiated the spectator on Houston Street and Milteer.

All of the available Milteer photographs show the membranous portion of Milteer's upper lip was very thin. The enhanced photographs of the spectator suggest a rather full and thick upper lip. This is not a trait apt to be influenced by normal variation in facial expression.

In the earliest photographs Milteer has a full, regular hairline with no central or lateral retreat suggestive of incipient baldness. In the photograph that was apparently taken when Milteer was about 55 years old, his hairline is virtually identical to that of the earlier photographs. The latest photograph, taken about a decade after the

assassination, shows Milteer with a full head of hair. The spectator, however, appears to have little, if any, hair. The extent of the balding, though, could not be ascertained; no hairline is visible, and in fact, the entire frontal crown of the head appears bare.

But the height of the spectator provided even more conclusive evidence:

The only available height record of Milteer gives his stature as 64 inches. This corresponds to about the seventh statual percentile of American males. That is, about 93 out of 100 adult American men would be taller than Milteer. Also, about 35 percent of adult American females would exceed Milteer's reported height. In contrast, the spectator alleged to be Milteer is taller than 4 of the 7 other males and all of the 16 females in the line of spectators shown in the motorcade photograph. Based upon Milteer's reported height, the probability of randomly selecting a group of Americans where so many are shorter than Milteer's reported height is .0000007. Moreover, an analysis based upon actual measurements of certain physical features shown in the photograph yields a height estimate for the spectator of about 70 inches — 6 inches taller than Milteer's reported stature. (HSCA Volume 6, pp. 242-257)

In short: the spectator wasn't Milteer. He didn't even particularly look like Milteer.

[Somerset's Account](#)

So Willie Somerset's account is the only evidence of Milteer being in Dallas on the day of the assassination. Unlike the November 9 conversation, which was taped by Somerset, we have only Somerset's word for Milteer's "call from Dallas." And interestingly, his earliest accounts don't mention any such call.

Consider for example a transcript of an interview he had with the Miami Police Department just four days after the assassination.

MIAMI POLICE INFORMANT
INFORMATION ON MILTEER

November 26, 1963

PAGE 4

[....]

Q: Do you know whether this Milteer has ever spent any time in New Orleans?

A: He said that he had been to New Orleans and that he had been to Dallas Texas. This probably would have been 5-6 months ago, he didn't specify a certain time, but he was in New Orleans, Dallas, and Gulfport Mississippi, and in Biloxi, Mississippi and in Jackson, and he spent quite a time in Alabama.

[....]

Q: Do you have any idea of your own thought, what is your thought, do you think maybe Milteer could have been in Dallas, Texas in the last two weeks?

A: Yes, he could have been there, I am satisfied that he could have been most anywhere he wanted; he has two cars ready to move at anytime.

Q: You have seen no evidence that he was there?

A: No. He didn't say that he was, the only thing he said that he had been in Texas.

PAGE 7

Q: He didn't say when he had been in Texas?

A: No, he didn't say. He had been in New Orleans, Houston, different places in Louisiana and in Texas. Not only does Somerset fail to mention the "phone call from Dallas," he fails to mention it in the precise *context* of whether Milteer had been in Texas. Milteer's conversation with Somerset included some [wild and some very nasty statements](#), but not that particular one.

The "Milteer called from Dallas story" seems to have originated in Somerset's conversations with [Jim Garrison's cockamamie investigation](#). It can be found in "MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION BETWEEN [BUD] FENSTERWALD AND BILL SOMERSETT" from the New Orleans District Attorney's office. It's National Archives document 180-10099-10133. Dated June 5, 1968, it's the first known instance of Somerset mentioning this supposed incident.

Somerset had some other interesting things to say in this interview. For example:

Miltter's [sic] account of the shooting in Dallas is that Ruby shot from the Mall and that Tippett [sic] shot from the top of a building. A good guess is that this was the Daltex Building. Miltter [sic] was not clear about Oswald's role although he thought he was downstairs in the book depository rather than on an upper floor. Somersett guesses that it might have been Miltter [sic] himself that fired the shots from the windows of the book depository.

Somersett appears, by this time, to have become rather a buff! While it's difficult to disentangle Milteer's crackpot notions from things added by Somersett, one gets the clear impression that Somersett is "improving" on Milteer's account a bit. Certainly the "phone call on the morning of the assassination" seems to be a Somersett addition to the story, with no basis in fact. Further, Somersett's silly scenario with multiple shooters differs from Milteer's recorded account which had only a single gunman in a tall building.

How reliable was Somersett?

Not surprisingly, authorities who had been receiving information from Somersett were becoming skeptical. A Secret Service memorandum of March 10, 1967, describes some of the things Somersett claimed to have heard from Milteer, and notes:

The informant, William Somersett (CO-2-43,860), who has furnished information in a number of cases involving Presidential interest, has been described as overenthusiastic, prone to exaggeration, and mentally unstable.

This is National Archives document 180-10091-10212.

But even in 1963, Federal authorities considered Somersett a rather suspect informant. It is true that a November 27, 1963 FBI letterhead memorandum describes Somersett as "a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, and in addition has furnished some information that could not be verified or corroborated . . . " (Record Number 124-10008-10267). However, an FBI memorandum from Rosen to Belmont written on the same day says:

It should be noted that Somersett was discontinued as an informant in 1961 for indiscretions on his part which threatened to expose a reliable Bureau informant and that Somersett is regarded as a "professional informant" who is in the business of furnishing information primarily for monetary gains.

[...]

In connection with the investigation of the Birmingham bombings, Somersett furnished information bordering on the fantastic, which investigation failed to corroborate. (Archives Record Number 124-10012-10306)

Thus conspiracy authors have been ill-advised indeed to accept the "phone call from Dallas" on Somersett's uncorroborated testimony. But it gets worse. There is solid evidence Milteer wasn't in Dallas. The following is a report from the United States Secret Service — Atlanta office, dated 11/27/63.

SYNOPSIS

Check on potentially dangerous persons November 22-25, 1963.

All accounted for. PRS so advised.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Immediately after learning of the President's assassination at Dallas we began ascertaining the whereabouts of known subjects who might be suspected.

Capt. R.E. Little, Intelligence Division, Atlanta Police Department, had seen J. B. Stoner in Atlanta one hour before the assassination. He is, we feel, the most likely of the group to do something drastic.

FBI Agent Charles Harding contacted their agent at Thomasville who immediately ascertained that J.A. Milteer was in Quitman at the time of the assassination.

We also learned that Lee McCloud was in Atlanta.

Herbert Wallace Butterworth, according to FBI Agent Harding, was in Philadelphia at the time and was under surveillance. They continued surveillance until after the funeral on November 25.

Olga Butterworth, sister of Wallace, was at her home in Wallingford, Pennsylvania.

Inspector Torina called me on November 24 — and a little later SA Holmes from PRS — requesting that we review files and advise if any dangerous subject might appear in Washington. I informed them of our previous check. (National Archives document 180-10091-10198)

Several other documents reiterate the finding that Milteer was in Quitman. For example, an FBI memorandum from Rosen to Belmont written on November 27, 1963 says:

Atlanta has advised that investigation indicates there is no truth in the information furnished by Somerset and that Milteer was in Quitman, Georgia, on 11/22/63. (Archives Record Number 124-10012-10306) The day before, an "Urgent" teletype from SAC Atlanta to "Director" [Hoover] and the SACs in Birmingham and Dallas said:

J. A. MILTEER RESIDE [sic] QUITMAN, GA. INVESTIGATION HAS INDICATED MILTEER WAS IN QUITMAN ON NOV. TWENTYTWO [sic] TWO, SIXTYTHREE. (Archives Document Number 124-10012-10384)

Conclusion

Rather than having any "foreknowledge" of the assassination, Milteer gave a generic assassination scenario virtually identical to one that John Kennedy himself articulated. Mixed in were wacky elements that conspiracy books conceal from their readers. No Miami motorcade was cancelled because of his ranting, and he was not in Dallas on the day of the assassination.

Given Milteer's extreme right-wing politics and his hobnobbing with potentially violent types, it's tempting to believe that he must have "gotten wind" of some real assassination plot. The problem is that there just isn't any evidence of it. The "Mildeer story" has been known for over 30 years, and researchers have been unable to connect him or his associates to any of the "usual suspects" in the assassination — the CIA, anti-Castro Cubans, Texas millionaires, defense contractors. He was "connected" to the FBI alright. They were spying on him.

Although Milteer's rag-tag racist associates were capable of violence, they lacked the technical expertise to pull off an elaborate assassination plot. And they lacked the friends in high places that would have been necessary to pull off a "coverup" of a killing they did.

By 1967 the [Secret Service decided that Milteer was not dangerous nor a security risk](#). He was, quite simply, a crackpot who shot off his mouth and in doing so gained an entirely unmerited place in Kennedy assassination conspiracy books.

Gordon Winslow, Jean Davison, and Gary Mack brought key documents discussed here to the author's attention.

FBI

Date: 11/27/63

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: SAC, DALLAS

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (89-45)
(157-608)RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
11/22/63
AFOJ. A. MILTEER
RMRe Miami teletype and mytel 11/26/63 captioned
as above.✓ Enclosed for Dallas and Birmingham are two
photographs each of J. A. MILTEER, which photograph was
taken Christmas, 1949.

- 2- Dallas (Enc. 2) (AM)
2- Birmingham (Enc. 2) (AM)
2- Atlanta (1- 89-45)
(1- 157-608)

CSH:elt
(6)

89-43-1183

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 23 1963	
FBI - DALLAS	

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 1 1963

JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER, Quitman, Georgia, was interviewed November 27, 1963, at which time he advised that during April, 1963, he attended a national meeting of the Congress of Freedom, New Orleans, Louisiana. He described this organization as one that believed in Americanism and he attended this meeting as the result of an invitation by a Mr. THOMAS, Chairman of the organization, Omaha, Nebraska. He stated during this meeting neither he nor anyone in his presence discussed the assassination of President KENNEDY.

MILTEER stated further that in June, 1963, he went to Dallas, Texas, to attempt to persuade DAN SMOOT, author of the "Dan Smoot Report," to run as Vice-President on the Constitution Party ticket in the election in November, 1964. He stated he had no other business in Dallas.

MILTEER further stated that on October 18-20, 1963, he traveled to Indianapolis, Indiana, with BILL SOMERSETT of Miami, Florida, and LEE McCLOUD of Atlanta, Georgia. They attended the National Convention of the Constitution Party. He stated he attended this meeting as the result of an invitation by CURTIS B. DALL, former son-in-law of the late President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

MILTEER described himself as a non-dues-paying member of the White Citizens Council of Atlanta, Georgia, the Congress of Freedom, and the Constitution Party.

MILTEER emphatically denies ever making threats to assassinate President KENNEDY or participating in any such assassination. He stated he has never heard anyone make such threats. He also denied making threats against anyone subsequent to the assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated he does not know, nor has he ever been in the presence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY to his knowledge.

MILTEER denied any knowledge of the bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama, on November 15, 1963.

On 11-27-63 at Quitman, Georgia File # AT 89-45
DL 89-43
 by SAs KENNETH A. WILLIAMS and /ikw Date dictated 12-1-63
DONALD A. ADAMS

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

P.24 of 100-10461-178

AT 89-45

2

MILTEER is described as follows:

Name	JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER
Date of Birth	February 26, 1902
Place of Birth	Quitman, Georgia
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5'4"
Weight	160 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Partially thinning and gray
Complexion	Ruddy
Characteristics	Wears glasses with metal frame, heavy waisted, small round shouldered, nearly always unshaven, short gray stubble with about two days growth, shabby dresser, wears old fashioned clothes, hunting type cap, tan in color, short legged, most of height from waist upwards.
Education	Graduate of Quitman, Georgia, High School
Relatives	None known
Automobile	Drives 1962 Volvo, bearing 1963 Georgia tag 61-D-226, gray or tan in color. Also, drives unknown year Volkswagen, bearing 1963 Georgia tag 11D2762, believed property of Mrs. C. C. COFIELD, 212 South Troupe Street, Valdosta, Georgia, prostitute with whom MILTEER lives part
Arrest Record	[REDACTED]

b7c

P. 25 of ser. 178

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE ATLANTA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN ATLANTA	DATE 1/22/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/13 - 14/64
TITLE OF CASE JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER <i>coral made 1/31/64 x2k</i>		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED] <i>b7c</i>	TYPED BY tsa
		CHARACTER OF CASE RACIAL MATTERS <i>7- d</i>	

REFERENCE: Bureau airtel to Atlanta, 12/12/63, entitled "Constitutional American Parties of the U. S., RM." 4

ENCLOSURES: TO BUREAU

One photograph of subject. 4

LEADS:

BALTIMORE, BIRMINGHAM, DALLAS, HOUSTON, JACKSONVILLE, KNOXVILLE, SAVANNAH AND WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

One copy each of this report is being furnished the above offices inasmuch as MILTEER has visited or contacted persons living within these divisions. 4

<p>APPROVED: <i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE: <i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>COPIES MADE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5- Bureau (Encl. 4) 3- Atlanta (152-602) <p>173 ADDITIONAL COPIES COVER PAGE B</p> <p>58 FEB 5 1964</p> <p>DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th>AGENCY</th> <th>REQUEST REC'D.</th> <th>DATE FWD.</th> <th>HOW FWD.</th> <th>BY</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1A8-ES, B-2, 53</td> <td></td> <td>2/3/64</td> <td>AS</td> <td>shl-bd</td> </tr> </table>	AGENCY	REQUEST REC'D.	DATE FWD.	HOW FWD.	BY	1A8-ES, B-2, 53		2/3/64	AS	shl-bd	<p>DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW</p> <p>157-1223-2</p> <p>11 JAN 24 1964</p> <p>REC-12</p> <p>EX-112</p> <p>2 Copies made</p> <p>for review at FBIHQ by <i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>NOTATIONS</p> <p><i>Rec. Photograph 12/17/64 ONB/jaw</i></p> <p><i>Classified (V.P.) b7c</i></p>
AGENCY	REQUEST REC'D.	DATE FWD.	HOW FWD.	BY							
1A8-ES, B-2, 53		2/3/64	AS	shl-bd							

1 cc sent to Civil Div by 6-94 2/3/64 shl-bd

AT 157-608

ADDITIONAL COPIES

- 1- Baltimore (Info) (RM)
- 1- Birmingham (Info) (RM)
- 1- Dallas (Info) (RM)
- 1- Houston (Info) (RM)
- 1- Jacksonville (Info) (RM)
- 1- Knoxville (Info) (RM)
- 2- Miami (RM)
- 1- Savannah (Info) (RM)
- 1- WFO (Info) (RM)

LEADS: (Continued)

MIAMI

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

ATLANTA

AT QUITMAN AND VALDOSTA, GEORGIA

Will follow activities of JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER in connection with his forming the Constitutional American Parties of the United States. 4

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

File Where Located

b2
b7D
b7C
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- B -
(COVER PAGE)

2 copies made
For review at FBIHQ
HSC-A Committee
STATE Dept
b7C. Re [REDACTED] 4

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Copy to:

Report of:
Date:SA [REDACTED] b7c
January 22, 1964

Office: Atlanta, Georgia

Field Office File #: 157-608

Bureau File #:

Title: JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Synopsis: JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER was born 2/25/02, at Quitman, Ga., and presently lives at Quitman and Valdosta, Ga. MILTEER is a wealthy bachelor who inherited an estimated \$200,000 from his father's estate. He has no family, no employment, and spends a great deal of time travelling throughout the Southeast. MILTEER has been unsuccessful in city politics at Quitman and publishes a weekly pamphlet criticizing the operation of the Quitman City Government. MILTEER has associated himself with the Constitution Party of the U. S. and attended a convention of this party held at Indianapolis, Ind., during October, 1963. He was reprimanded by this party for describing himself as being the party regional chairman for the Southeastern states. MILTEER became disillusioned with the Constitution Party of the U. S. and has attempted to form a party known as the Constitutional American Parties of the U. S. MILTEER allegedly intends to use the Constitutional American Parties of the U. S. as a front to form a hard core underground for possible violence in combating integration. MILTEER, on 11/9/63, was in a conversation concerning the possible assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. MILTEER, on interview, admitted being a member of the White Citizens Council, Atlanta, Ga., Congress of Freedom, and the Constitution Party of the U. S. He denied making threats to assassinate the President of the U. S. or participating in the President's assassination. MILTEER REPORTEDLY CARRIES A .38 CALIBER REVOLVER IN HIS CAR WHEN TRAVELLING AND CAUTION SHOULD BE USED IN EVENT MILTEER IS CONTACTED.

- P -

DETAILS:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

2
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JAN 24 1964
FBI - ATLANTA
HSC-A Committee
RE: [REDACTED] b7c

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

During the past few years, MILTEER has been a constant fault-finder in the management of the City of Quitman. He digs up insignificant things that have not been done properly by city officials and publishes a small leaflet criticising the city administration. He does not have any close friends and she had never heard of him meeting with any group or organization.

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

Records of the Credit Bureau of Brooks County, Quitman, Georgia, and the Credit Bureau of Valdosta, Valdosta, Georgia, as examined on January 7, 1964, revealed nothing in addition to the above information.

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

U

AT 157-608

I. Physical Description

The following is a physical description of MILTEER as obtained by interview and observation on November 27, 1963:

Name	JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5'4"
Weight	160 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Gray, partially thinning
Complexion	Ruddy
Characteristics	Wears glasses with metal frame; heavy waistline, small, round shouldered; nearly always unshaven, short gray stub with about two days growth, shabby dresser, wears old-fashioned clothes; tan hunting type cap; short legged; most of height from waist upward
Relatives	None known
FBI Number	None

J. Make and Model of Automobile

1. 1962 gray Volvo, 1963 Georgia license 61-D 226

b7C
b7D

2. 1963 Volkswagen station wagon, 1963 Georgia license 11D 2762

b7C
b7D

b7D

b2
b7C
b7D

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] He described MILTEER as being an "agitator" who spends his time finding fault with the administration of the City of Quitman. MILTEER makes a big to-do about his criticism and prints a leaflet which he distributes among the residents of Quitman. MILTEER has no close associates and [REDACTED] has never known him to meet with any group of people. His father and mother are dead and he has no relatives in this area. He lives alone in a large run-down house and is considered eccentric.

MILTEER is considered to be well off financially although he is very frugal in his living habits. He generally drives a foreign made automobile and visits Jacksonville, Florida, frequently. During city elections in Quitman MILTEER talks about a third party but very few people pay any attention to him. MILTEER has been defeated on several occasions in his efforts to become a City Commissioner in Quitman.

b2
b7D

[REDACTED] on October 11, 1963, advised MILTEER visited Miami, Florida, on October 10, 1963, distributing the following leaflets:

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b2, b7c, b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

157-1223-3 pg 9

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

AT 157-608

Curtis E. DALL
National Chairman, Constitution Party of the United States, as stating that several hundred representatives at the above meeting indicated that they would prefer United States Senator BARRY M. GOLDWATER for their Presidential nominee. A movement against STROM THURMOND appeared when the National Committee started a move to kick out J. A. MILTEER, Quitman, Georgia, for declaring himself Regional Chairman for THURMOND in the Southeastern states. MILTEER had driven a truck plastered with signs advocating the nomination of THURMOND from Georgia. He spoke freely to the press. This rankled Colonel DALL, who considers himself spokesman.

b2
b7D

[REDACTED] on November 9, 1963, advised that MILTEER visited Miami, Florida, on that date. While in Miami, MILTEER advised that plans were in the making to kill President JOHN F. KENNEDY at some future date. MILTEER suggested JACK BROWN, Chattanooga, Tennessee, as the man who could do the job and indicated that he would be willing to help. While being questioned concerning the plan, MILTEER stated he was familiar with Washington and the job could be done from an office or hotel in the vicinity of the White House by using a high powered rifle. MILTEER also advised that JACK BROWN had made attempts to follow MARTIN LUTHER KING in an effort to kill KING but never did get an opportunity.

b2
b7D

[REDACTED] on November 12, 1963, advised MILTEER is forming a new political party as opposed to the Republican and Democratic Parties. MILTEER suggested that he is naming his new party the "American Constitutional Party" or a name similar to this. This organization will be composed of a hard core underground whose identity will be secret.

b2
b7D
b7C

[REDACTED] The organization will be used as a front and the only individual to be exposed will be MILTEER.

12. Limit Executive Powers of the President.
13. Seek out and remove any and all Traitors in every branch of the Federal Government wherever found.
14. Defend and support individuals' right to vote for Free Electors.
15. Work for and urge all Americans to register and vote.
16. Get the United States out of the United Nations and get the United Nations out of the United States.

For more detailed information write and send donations to

J. A. Milteer, National Chairman,
Constitutional American Parties,
(C A P), (The Constructive Parties)
P. O. Box 873
Valdosta, Ga."

b2
b1D [redacted] on November 26, 1963, advised MILTEER departed from Jacksonville, Florida, on November 23, 1963, by automobile en route to Columbia, South Carolina. During this trip MILTEER stated he had been in Houston, Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas, as well as New Orleans, Louisiana, Biloxi and Jackson, Mississippi, and Tuscaloosa, Alabama. MILTEER said he was acquainted with R. E. DAVIS, Dallas, Texas, whom he described as a "good man." He did not indicate on what days he was in the above cities except for Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

While in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, MILTEER contacted ROBERT SHELTON, United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, on the evening prior to the bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, Birmingham, Alabama, on September 15, 1963. MILTEER described SHELTON as being against violence and stated he was not dependable.

Date December 1, 1963

JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER, Quitman, Georgia, was interviewed November 27, 1963, at which time he advised that during April, 1963, he attended a national meeting of the Congress of Freedom, New Orleans, Louisiana. He described this organization as one that believed in Americanism and he attended this meeting as the result of an invitation by a Mr. THOMAS, Chairman of the organization, Omaha, Nebraska. He stated during this meeting neither he nor anyone in his presence discussed the assassination of President KENNEDY.

MILTEER stated further that in June, 1963, he went to Dallas, Texas, to attempt to persuade DAN SMOOT, author of the "Dan Smoot Report" to run as Vice-President on the Constitution Party ticket in the election in November, 1964. He stated he had no other business in Dallas.

MILTEER further stated that on October 18-20, 1963, he traveled to Indianapolis, Indiana, with BILL SOMMERSETT of Miami, Florida, and LEE McCLOUD of Atlanta, Georgia. They attended the National Convention of the Constitution Party. He stated he attended this meeting as the result of an invitation by CURTIS B. DALL, former son-in-law of the late President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

MILTEER described himself as a non-dues-paying member of the White Citizens Council of Atlanta, Georgia, the Congress of Freedom and the Constitution Party.

MILTEER emphatically denies ever making threats to assassinate President KENNEDY or participating in any such assassination. He stated he has never heard anyone make such threats. He also denied making threats against anyone subsequent to the assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated he does not know, nor has he ever been in the presence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY to his knowledge.

MILTEER denied any knowledge of the bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama, on September 15, 1963.

- 15 -

On 11/27/63 at Quitman, Georgia
by SAs KENNETH A. WILLIAMS and
DONALD A. ADAMS :cb/saa

File # 7-157-109-5193
Re: Somerset
Date dictated 12/1/63

AT 157-608

b2
b7D
[REDACTED] on December 10, 1963, furnished the following letter, which was mailed from Valdosta, Georgia, on December 9, 1963, from MILTEER:

"CONSTITUTIONAL AMERICAN PARTIES OF U. S.
Post Office Box 873
Valdosta, Georgia
J. A. Milteer, National Chairman

"Dec. 9, 1963.

"Due to recent events which have taken place within our American borders that may, in time, change the course of history, and the usual holidays before us, it is deemed advisable to curtail any contemplated meetings of our Constitutional American Parties of the United States movement until early in the new year of 1964. You will be advised of any meeting which may be called for early in January, 1964.

"Since we are 'Right Wing' and it is our aim and intention to uphold and defend our United States Constitution against all enemies, both within and without our borders, we may be called before the F. B. I. for questioning relative to many things. You are advised to cooperate fully but do so on your Constitutional American Parties rights. Do not go alone for any conference or to answer any questions to any F. B. I. office. Be interviewed in your own home or office with some one present or with others present with you. Do not at any time be interviewed alone with any F. B. I. Agent or Agents.

"If a telephone call comes to you any where, your home, office or any other place requesting you to meet with some one at any certain place, street corner, building, home, business place, church, synagogue or any where, wait a few minutes and call the person who called you to arrange any such meeting to see if it is authentic and for further detailed instructions. This will verify the call and make it

AT 157-608

"next year there is to be a lot of killing and it may even be necessary to go right into the State Department and place some of the Traitors, not identified by MILTEER, under citizens arrest. If these traitors resist, they will kill them right on the spot."

b2
b7C
b7D

b7C
b7D

b7C
b7D

b2
b7D

On November 9, 1963, advised MILTEER was visiting in Miami, Florida, on that date. MILTEER talked about plans in the making to kill President KENNEDY at some future date. He suggested JACK BROWN, Chattanooga, Tennessee, as being the man who could do the job and indicated that he would be willing to help. MILTEER stated he was familiar with Washington and the job could be done from an office or hotel in the vicinity of the White House by using a high powered rifle.

4

APPENDIX

NATIONAL KU KLUX KLAN, also known as
Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.,
National Grand Council of the Knights
of the Ku Klux Klan, National Knights
of the Ku Klux Klan, Majority Citizens
League

A source advised that on May 22, 1960, the National Grand Council of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan met at Atlanta, Georgia, to discuss consolidation of the klans unity of effort and activities, to establish a National Fund and a National Secretary and to design a new flag. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Federation of Ku Klux Klan, Alabama; Association of Arkansas Klans, Arkansas; Florida Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Florida; Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Florida; Association of Georgia Klans, Georgia; Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, North Carolina; Association of South Carolina Klans, South Carolina; Dixie Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Tennessee; and Hyksos Klan, Texas.

This source advised that at a consolidation meeting at Atlanta, Georgia, September 2-5, 1960, at which the North Carolina and Texas Klans were not represented, it was resolved and passed that their name be changed to National Ku Klux Klan.

This source also advised that at a consolidation meeting at Savannah, Georgia, October 3, 1960, it was resolved and passed that in any future meetings of this group the name "Majority Citizens League" was to be used.

A second source advised that at a national klonklave meeting at Texarkana, Texas, on February 11-12, 1961, a motion was carried that there were to be at least six national meetings a year to be held any time from one week to twelve weeks after the last meeting. The time and meeting place were to be decided by the newly elected chairman. This second source also advised that at each meeting a new chairman and acting secretary were to be elected to serve at the next meeting. A national secretary had not been appointed.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC. KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (UNITED KLANS)

Records of Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, show that this Klan organization was granted a corporate charter on February 21, 1961, at Atlanta, Georgia, under the name United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc.

A source advised on February 27, 1961, that United Klans was formed as a result of a split in U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. According to the source, the split resulted from a leadership dispute and United Klans has the same aims and objectives as the parent group. These are the promotion of Americanism, white supremacy and segregation of the races.

The first source and a second source advised in July, 1961, that United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., merged with Alabama Knights, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The merged organization established headquarters in Suite 401, The Alston Building, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The organization is directed by ROBERT SHELTON, Imperial Wizard, and is the dominant Klan group in the South with units in several southern states.

On August 14, 1963, the second source advised that the organization formerly known as United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., would be known in the future as United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The second source said the name was changed by a resolution adopted at the National Klonvocation held July 8, 1961, at Indian Springs, Georgia.

Second source advised that at a meeting of Prattville, Alabama, on October 22, 1961, a majority of the Klaverns of the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan merged with the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

APPENDIX

MM 89-35

1.

Re: THREAT TO KILL PRESIDENT KENNEDY
BY J. A. MILTEER, MIAMI, FLORIDA,
NOVEMBER 9, 1963

On November 26, 1963, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past and in addition has furnished some information that could not be verified or corroborated, advised SA PETERSON as follows:

On November 23, 1963, J. A. MILTEER was in the Union Train Station, Jacksonville, Florida, and at about 4:25 p.m. on that date stated he was very jubilant over the death of President KENNEDY. MILTEER stated, "Everything ran true to form. I guess you thought I was kidding you when I said he would be killed from a window with a high-powered rifle." When questioned as to whether he was guessing when he originally made the threat regarding President KENNEDY, MILTEER is quoted as saying, "I don't do any guessing."

On the evening of November 23, 1963, MILTEER departed Jacksonville, Florida, by automobile en route to Columbia, South Carolina. During this trip, MILTEER stated that he had been in Houston, Ft. Worth, and Dallas, Texas, as well as New Orleans, Louisiana, Biloxi and Jackson, Mississippi, and Tuscaloosa, Alabama. MILTEER said he was acquainted with one R. E. DAVIS of Dallas, Texas, whom he described as a "good man," but did not indicate he was personally acquainted with DAVIS. MILTEER did not indicate on what dates he was in the above cities, except for Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

MILTEER related that he was in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and contacted ROBERT SHELTON of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (United Klans), on the evening prior to the bombing of the

MM 89-35

2.

16th Street Baptist Church, Birmingham, Alabama, which occurred on September 15, 1963. Regarding SHELTON, MILTEER said SHELTON was against violence and could not be depended upon.

A characterization of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (United Klans), follows. Sources therein have furnished reliable information in the past.

MILTEER related that MARTIN LUTHER KING and Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY are now unimportant. He stated their next move would be against the "Big Jew" noting that there is a communist conspiracy by the Jews to overthrow the United States government.

MILTEER arrived in Columbia, South Carolina, about midnight and registered at the Wade Hampton Hotel, Columbia, South Carolina. On the morning of November 24, 1963, MILTEER advised that they did not have to worry about LEE HARVEY OSWALD getting caught because he "doesn't know anything" and that the "right wing" is in the clear. MILTEER further related that, "The patriots have outsmarted the communists and had infiltrated the communist group in order that they (communists) could carry out the plan without the right wingers becoming involved."

Later, on the morning of November 24, 1963, four individuals arrived at the Wade Hampton Hotel and conferred with MILTEER. These individuals included BELTON MIMS and A. O. BOLEN, members of the Association of South Carolina Klans; JACK HENDRICKS described as a white male, 35, 5' 7", from Denmark, South Carolina, and WILL ULMER, from Orangeburg, South Carolina. ULMER was described as a white male, 35, 155 pounds, yellow complexion, large eyes.

MM 89-35

3.

A characterization of the Association of South Carolina Klans follows. Sources therein have furnished reliable information in the past.

After their arrival, MILTEER stated that there was no point in discussing President KENNEDY, and again stated, "We must now concentrate on the Jews." MILTEER advised that he was preparing a pamphlet which he wanted to disseminate throughout the country. Prior to concluding their discussion, information was received that JACK RUBY had killed LEE HARVEY OSWALD. In view of this, MILTEER said he would have to alter the information he was setting out in his pamphlet.

The source advised that based on his contact with MILTEER, he could not definitely state whether MILTEER was acquainted with either RUBY or OSWALD.

MM 89-35

FPG:ggr

1

Re: Threat to Kill President KENNEDY
by J. A. MILTEER, Miami, Florida,
November 9, 1963

J. A. MILTEER is also known as JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER. He was born February 26, 1902, at Quitman, Georgia, and lives at Quitman and Valdosta, Georgia. He reportedly is a wealthy bachelor who inherited an estimated \$200,000 from his father. He is reported to have no family, no employment and to spend a great deal of time traveling throughout the Southeastern United States. He has been unsuccessful in city politics in Quitman and publishes a weekly pamphlet criticizing the operation of the Quitman City Government. MILTEER has associated himself with the Constitution Party of the United States and attended a convention of this party held at Indianapolis, Indiana, during October, 1963. He was reprimanded by this party for describing himself as being the party regional chairman for the Southeastern states. MILTEER reportedly became disillusioned with the Constitution Party of the United States and has attempted to form a party known as the Constitutional American Parties of the United States. MILTEER allegedly intends to use the Constitutional American Parties of the United States as a front to form a hard core underground for possible violence in combatting integration.

1

DL 89-43
PEW/ds

The interview of JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER, as well as additional information regarding him, is contained on pages 24-26 of the report of Special Agent CHARLES S. HARDING, Atlanta, Georgia, dated December 1, 1963, in the case entitled "LEE HARVEY OSWALD; INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA".

FBI

Date: 11/27/63

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: SAC, DALLAS

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (89-45)
(157-608)RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
11/22/63
AFOJ. A. MILTEER
RMRe Miami teletype and mytel 11/26/63 captioned
as above.✓ Enclosed for Dallas and Birmingham are two
photographs each of J. A. MILTEER, which photograph was
taken Christmas, 1949.

- 2- Dallas (Enc. 2) (AM)
2- Birmingham (Enc. 2) (AM)
2- Atlanta (1- 89-45)
(1- 157-608)

CSH:elt
(6)

89-43-1183

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 23 1963	
FBI - DALLAS	

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 1 1963

JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER, Quitman, Georgia, was interviewed November 27, 1963, at which time he advised that during April, 1963, he attended a national meeting of the Congress of Freedom, New Orleans, Louisiana. He described this organization as one that believed in Americanism and he attended this meeting as the result of an invitation by a Mr. THOMAS, Chairman of the organization, Omaha, Nebraska. He stated during this meeting neither he nor anyone in his presence discussed the assassination of President KENNEDY.

MILTEER stated further that in June, 1963, he went to Dallas, Texas, to attempt to persuade DAN SMOOT, author of the "Dan Smoot Report," to run as Vice-President on the Constitution Party ticket in the election in November, 1964. He stated he had no other business in Dallas.

MILTEER further stated that on October 18-20, 1963, he traveled to Indianapolis, Indiana, with BILL SOMERSETT of Miami, Florida, and LEE McCLOUD of Atlanta, Georgia. They attended the National Convention of the Constitution Party. He stated he attended this meeting as the result of an invitation by CURTIS B. DALL, former son-in-law of the late President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

MILTEER described himself as a non-dues-paying member of the White Citizens Council of Atlanta, Georgia, the Congress of Freedom, and the Constitution Party.

MILTEER emphatically denies ever making threats to assassinate President KENNEDY or participating in any such assassination. He stated he has never heard anyone make such threats. He also denied making threats against anyone subsequent to the assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated he does not know, nor has he ever been in the presence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY to his knowledge.

MILTEER denied any knowledge of the bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama, on November 15, 1963.

On 11-27-63 at Quitman, Georgia File # AT 89-45
DL 89-43
 by SAs KENNETH A. WILLIAMS and /ikw Date dictated 12-1-63
DONALD A. ADAMS


This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

P.24 of 100-10461-178

MILTEER is described as follows:

Name	JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER
Date of Birth	February 26, 1902
Place of Birth	Quitman, Georgia
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5'4"
Weight	160 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Partially thinning and gray
Complexion	Ruddy
Characteristics	Wears glasses with metal frame, heavy waisted, small round shouldered, nearly always unshaven, short gray stubble with about two days growth, shabby dresser, wears old fashioned clothes, hunting type cap, tan in color, short legged, most of height from waist upwards.
Education	Graduate of Quitman, Georgia, High School
Relatives	None known
Automobile	Drives 1962 Volvo, bearing 1963 Georgia tag 61-D-226, gray or tan in color. Also, drives unknown year Volkswagen, bearing 1963 Georgia tag 11D2762, believed property of Mrs. C. C. COFIELD, 212 South Troupe Street, Valdosta, Georgia, prostitute with whom MILTEER lives part

Arrest Record



b7c

P. 25 of ser. 178

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE ATLANTA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN ATLANTA	DATE 1/22/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/13 - 14/64
TITLE OF CASE JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED] b7c	TYPED BY tsda
		CHARACTER OF CASE RACIAL MATTERS	

REFERENCE: Bureau airtel to Atlanta, 12/12/63, entitled
"Constitutional American Parties of the U. S.,
RM." 4

ENCLOSURES: TO BUREAU

One photograph of subject. 4

LEADS:

BALTIMORE, BIRMINGHAM, DALLAS, HOUSTON, JACKSONVILLE,
KNOXVILLE, SAVANNAH AND WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

One copy each of this report is being furnished the
above offices inasmuch as MILTEER has visited or contacted
persons living within these divisions. 4

<p>APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p> <p>COPIES MADE:</p> <p>5- Bureau (Encl. 4) (RM)</p> <p>3- Atlanta (157-608)</p> <p>173 ADDITIONAL COPIES COVER PAGE B</p> <p>58 FEB 5 1964</p> <p>DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>AGENCY</td> <td>1AB-ES, B-2, 55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>REQUEST REC'D.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DATE FWD.</td> <td>2/3/64</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HOW FWD.</td> <td>AS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BY</td> <td>shl - hpd</td> </tr> </table>	AGENCY	1AB-ES, B-2, 55	REQUEST REC'D.		DATE FWD.	2/3/64	HOW FWD.	AS	BY	shl - hpd	<p style="text-align: center;">DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW</p> <p>157-1223-2</p> <p>11 JAN 24 1964</p> <p>REC-12</p> <p>EX-112</p> <p>2 copies made</p> <p>for review at FBIHQ by NSC-A [REDACTED] JTB [REDACTED]</p> <p>NOTATIONS</p> <p>Rec. Photograph - 4555</p> <p>12/17/64</p> <p>DNB/jaw</p> <p>Classified (V.P.) b7c</p>
AGENCY	1AB-ES, B-2, 55										
REQUEST REC'D.											
DATE FWD.	2/3/64										
HOW FWD.	AS										
BY	shl - hpd										

1 cc sent to Civil Div by 6-94 2/3/64 shl - hpd

AT 157-608

ADDITIONAL COPIES

- 1- Baltimore (Info) (RM)
- 1- Birmingham (Info) (RM)
- 1- Dallas (Info) (RM)
- 1- Houston (Info) (RM)
- 1- Jacksonville (Info) (RM)
- 1- Knoxville (Info) (RM)
- 2- Miami (RM)
- 1- Savannah (Info) (RM)
- 1- WFO (Info) (RM)

LEADS: (Continued)

MIAMI

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

ATLANTA

AT QUITMAN AND VALDOSTA, GEORGIA

Will follow activities of JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER in connection with his forming the Constitutional American Parties of the United States. u

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

File Where Located

b2
b7D
b7C
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- B -
(COVER PAGE)

2 copies made
For review at FBIHQ
HSC-A Committee
STATE Dept
b7C. Re [REDACTED] u

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Copy to:

Report of:
Date:SA [REDACTED] b7c
January 22, 1964

Office: Atlanta, Georgia

Field Office File #: 157-608

Bureau File #:

Title: JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Synopsis: JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER was born 2/25/02, at Quitman, Ga., and presently lives at Quitman and Valdosta, Ga. MILTEER is a wealthy bachelor who inherited an estimated \$200,000 from his father's estate. He has no family, no employment, and spends a great deal of time travelling throughout the Southeast. MILTEER has been unsuccessful in city politics at Quitman and publishes a weekly pamphlet criticizing the operation of the Quitman City Government. MILTEER has associated himself with the Constitution Party of the U. S. and attended a convention of this party held at Indianapolis, Ind., during October, 1963. He was reprimanded by this party for describing himself as being the party regional chairman for the Southeastern states. MILTEER became disillusioned with the Constitution Party of the U. S. and has attempted to form a party known as the Constitutional American Parties of the U. S. MILTEER allegedly intends to use the Constitutional American Parties of the U. S. as a front to form a hard core underground for possible violence in combating integration. MILTEER, on 11/9/63, was in a conversation concerning the possible assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. MILTEER, on interview, admitted being a member of the White Citizens Council, Atlanta, Ga., Congress of Freedom, and the Constitution Party of the U. S. He denied making threats to assassinate the President of the U. S. or participating in the President's assassination. MILTEER REPORTEDLY CARRIES A .38 CALIBER REVOLVER IN HIS CAR WHEN TRAVELLING AND CAUTION SHOULD BE USED IN EVENT MILTEER IS CONTACTED.

- P -

DETAILS:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

2
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JAN 24 1964
FBI - ATLANTA
HSC-A Committee
RE: [REDACTED] b7c

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

During the past few years, MILTEER has been a constant fault-finder in the management of the City of Quitman. He digs up insignificant things that have not been done properly by city officials and publishes a small leaflet criticising the city administration. He does not have any close friends and she had never heard of him meeting with any group or organization.

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

Records of the Credit Bureau of Brooks County, Quitman, Georgia, and the Credit Bureau of Valdosta, Valdosta, Georgia, as examined on January 7, 1964, revealed nothing in addition to the above information.

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

AT 157-608

I. Physical Description

The following is a physical description of MILTEER as obtained by interview and observation on November 27, 1963:

Name	JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5'4"
Weight	160 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Gray, partially thinning
Complexion	Ruddy
Characteristics	Wears glasses with metal frame; heavy waistline, small, round shouldered; nearly always unshaven, short gray stub with about two days growth, shabby dresser, wears old-fashioned clothes; tan hunting type cap; short legged; most of height from waist upward
Relatives	None known
FBI Number	None

J. Make and Model of Automobile

1. 1962 gray Volvo, 1963 Georgia license 61-D 226

b7c
b7D

2. 1963 Volkswagen station wagon, 1963 Georgia license 11D 2762

b7c
b7D

b7D

b2
b7C
b7D

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] He described MILTEER as being an "agitator" who spends his time finding fault with the administration of the City of Quitman. MILTEER makes a big to-do about his criticism and prints a leaflet which he distributes among the residents of Quitman. MILTEER has no close associates and [REDACTED] has never known him to meet with any group of people. His father and mother are dead and he has no relatives in this area. He lives alone in a large run-down house and is considered eccentric.

MILTEER is considered to be well off financially although he is very frugal in his living habits. He generally drives a foreign made automobile and visits Jacksonville, Florida, frequently. During city elections in Quitman MILTEER talks about a third party but very few people pay any attention to him. MILTEER has been defeated on several occasions in his efforts to become a City Commissioner in Quitman.

b2
b7D

[REDACTED] on October 11, 1963, advised MILTEER visited Miami, Florida, on October 10, 1963, distributing the following leaflets:

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b2, b7c, b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

157-1223-3pg 9

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

AT 157-608

Curtis E. DALL
National Chairman, Constitution Party of the United States, as stating that several hundred representatives at the above meeting indicated that they would prefer United States Senator BARRY M. GOLDWATER for their Presidential nominee. A movement against STROM THURMOND appeared when the National Committee started a move to kick out J. A. MILTEER, Quitman, Georgia, for declaring himself Regional Chairman for THURMOND in the Southeastern states. MILTEER had driven a truck plastered with signs advocating the nomination of THURMOND from Georgia. He spoke freely to the press. This rankled Colonel DALL, who considers himself spokesman.

b2
b7D

[REDACTED]

b2
b7D

[REDACTED] on November 9, 1963, advised that MILTEER visited Miami, Florida, on that date. While in Miami, MILTEER advised that plans were in the making to kill President JOHN F. KENNEDY at some future date. MILTEER suggested JACK BROWN, Chattanooga, Tennessee, as the man who could do the job and indicated that he would be willing to help. While being questioned concerning the plan, MILTEER stated he was familiar with Washington and the job could be done from an office or hotel in the vicinity of the White House by using a high powered rifle. MILTEER also advised that JACK BROWN had made attempts to follow MARTIN LUTHER KING in an effort to kill KING but never did get an opportunity.

b2
b7D

[REDACTED] on November 12, 1963, advised MILTEER is forming a new political party as opposed to the Republican and Democratic Parties. MILTEER suggested that he is naming his new party the "American Constitutional Party" or a name similar to this. This organization will be composed of a hard core underground whose identity will be secret.

b7C

[REDACTED]

The organization will be used as a front and the only individual to be exposed will be MILTEER.

AT 157-608

12. Limit Executive Powers of the President.
13. Seek out and remove any and all Traitors in every branch of the Federal Government wherever found.
14. Defend and support individuals' right to vote for Free Electors.
15. Work for and urge all Americans to register and vote.
16. Get the United States out of the United Nations and get the United Nations out of the United States.

For more detailed information write and send donations to

J. A. Milteer, National Chairman,
Constitutional American Parties,
(C A P), (The Constructive Parties)
P. O. Box 873
Valdosta, Ga."

b2
b1D [redacted] on November 26, 1963, advised MILTEER departed from Jacksonville, Florida, on November 23, 1963, by automobile en route to Columbia, South Carolina. During this trip MILTEER stated he had been in Houston, Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas, as well as New Orleans, Louisiana, Biloxi and Jackson, Mississippi, and Tuscaloosa, Alabama. MILTEER said he was acquainted with R. E. DAVIS, Dallas, Texas, whom he described as a "good man." He did not indicate on what days he was in the above cities except for Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

While in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, MILTEER contacted ROBERT SHELTON, United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, on the evening prior to the bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, Birmingham, Alabama, on September 15, 1963. MILTEER described SHELTON as being against violence and stated he was not dependable.

Date December 1, 1963

JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER, Quitman, Georgia, was interviewed November 27, 1963, at which time he advised that during April, 1963, he attended a national meeting of the Congress of Freedom, New Orleans, Louisiana. He described this organization as one that believed in Americanism and he attended this meeting as the result of an invitation by a Mr. THOMAS, Chairman of the organization, Omaha, Nebraska. He stated during this meeting neither he nor anyone in his presence discussed the assassination of President KENNEDY.

MILTEER stated further that in June, 1963, he went to Dallas, Texas, to attempt to persuade DAN SMOOT, author of the "Dan Smoot Report" to run as Vice-President on the Constitution Party ticket in the election in November, 1964. He stated he had no other business in Dallas.

MILTEER further stated that on October 18-20, 1963, he traveled to Indianapolis, Indiana, with BILL SOMMERSETT of Miami, Florida, and LEE McCLOUD of Atlanta, Georgia. They attended the National Convention of the Constitution Party. He stated he attended this meeting as the result of an invitation by CURTIS B. DALL, former son-in-law of the late President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

MILTEER described himself as a non-dues-paying member of the White Citizens Council of Atlanta, Georgia, the Congress of Freedom and the Constitution Party.

MILTEER emphatically denies ever making threats to assassinate President KENNEDY or participating in any such assassination. He stated he has never heard anyone make such threats. He also denied making threats against anyone subsequent to the assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated he does not know, nor has he ever been in the presence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY to his knowledge.

MILTEER denied any knowledge of the bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama, on September 15, 1963.

- 15 -

On 11/27/63 at Quitman, Georgia
by SAs KENNETH A. WILLIAMS and
DONALD A. ADAMS :cb/saa

For review at FBIHQ by
HSC-A Committee
File # 100-3193
Re: Somerset
Date dictated 12/1/63

AT 157-608

b2
b7D
[redacted] on December 10, 1963, furnished the following letter, which was mailed from Valdosta, Georgia, on December 9, 1963, from MILTEER:

"CONSTITUTIONAL AMERICAN PARTIES OF U. S.
Post Office Box 873
Valdosta, Georgia
J. A. Milteer, National Chairman

"Dec. 9, 1963.

"Due to recent events which have taken place within our American borders that may, in time, change the course of history, and the usual holidays before us, it is deemed advisable to curtail any contemplated meetings of our Constitutional American Parties of the United States movement until early in the new year of 1964. You will be advised of any meeting which may be called for early in January, 1964.

"Since we are 'Right Wing' and it is our aim and intention to uphold and defend our United States Constitution against all enemies, both within and without our borders, we may be called before the F. B. I. for questioning relative to many things. You are advised to cooperate fully but do so on your Constitutional American Parties rights. Do not go alone for any conference or to answer any questions to any F. B. I. office. Be interviewed in your own home or office with some one present or with others present with you. Do not at any time be interviewed alone with any F. B. I. Agent or Agents.

"If a telephone call comes to you any where, your home, office or any other place requesting you to meet with some one at any certain place, street corner, building, home, business place, church, synagogue or any where, wait a few minutes and call the person who called you to arrange any such meeting to see if it is authentic and for further detailed instructions. This will verify the call and make it

AT 157-608

"next year there is to be a lot of killing and it may even be necessary to go right into the State Department and place some of the Traitors, not identified by MILTEER, under citizens arrest. If these traitors resist, they will kill them right on the spot."

b2
b7C
b7D

b7C
b7D

b7C
b7D

b2
b7D

On November 9, 1963, advised MILTEER was visiting in Miami, Florida, on that date. MILTEER talked about plans in the making to kill President KENNEDY at some future date. He suggested JACK BROWN, Chattanooga, Tennessee, as being the man who could do the job and indicated that he would be willing to help. MILTEER stated he was familiar with Washington and the job could be done from an office or hotel in the vicinity of the White House by using a high powered rifle.

4

APPENDIX

NATIONAL KU KLUX KLAN, also known as
Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.,
National Grand Council of the Knights
of the Ku Klux Klan, National Knights
of the Ku Klux Klan, Majority Citizens
League

A source advised that on May 22, 1960, the National Grand Council of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan met at Atlanta, Georgia, to discuss consolidation of the klans unity of effort and activities, to establish a National Fund and a National Secretary and to design a new flag. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Federation of Ku Klux Klan, Alabama; Association of Arkansas Klans, Arkansas; Florida Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Florida; Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Florida; Association of Georgia Klans, Georgia; Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, North Carolina; Association of South Carolina Klans, South Carolina; Dixie Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Tennessee; and Hyksos Klan, Texas.

This source advised that at a consolidation meeting at Atlanta, Georgia, September 2-5, 1960, at which the North Carolina and Texas Klans were not represented, it was resolved and passed that their name be changed to National Ku Klux Klan.

This source also advised that at a consolidation meeting at Savannah, Georgia, October 3, 1960, it was resolved and passed that in any future meetings of this group the name "Majority Citizens League" was to be used.

A second source advised that at a national klonklave meeting at Texarkana, Texas, on February 11-12, 1961, a motion was carried that there were to be at least six national meetings a year to be held any time from one week to twelve weeks after the last meeting. The time and meeting place were to be decided by the newly elected chairman. This second source also advised that at each meeting a new chairman and acting secretary were to be elected to serve at the next meeting. A national secretary had not been appointed.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC. KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (UNITED KLANS)

Records of Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, show that this Klan organization was granted a corporate charter on February 21, 1961, at Atlanta, Georgia, under the name United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc.

A source advised on February 27, 1961, that United Klans was formed as a result of a split in U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. According to the source, the split resulted from a leadership dispute and United Klans has the same aims and objectives as the parent group. These are the promotion of Americanism, white supremacy and segregation of the races.

The first source and a second source advised in July, 1961, that United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., merged with Alabama Knights, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The merged organization established headquarters in Suite 401, The Alston Building, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The organization is directed by ROBERT SHELTON, Imperial Wizard, and is the dominant Klan group in the South with units in several southern states.

On August 14, 1963, the second source advised that the organization formerly known as United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., would be known in the future as United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The second source said the name was changed by a resolution adopted at the National Klonvocation held July 8, 1961, at Indian Springs, Georgia.

Second source advised that at a meeting of Prattville, Alabama, on October 22, 1961, a majority of the Klaverns of the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan merged with the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

APPENDIX

FBI

Date: 11/27/63

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: SAC, DALLAS

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (89-45)
(157-608)RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
11/22/63
AFOJ. A. MILTEER
RMRe Miami teletype and mytel 11/26/63 captioned
as above.✓ Enclosed for Dallas and Birmingham are two
photographs each of J. A. MILTEER, which photograph was
taken Christmas, 1949.

- 2- Dallas (Enc. 2) (AM)
2- Birmingham (Enc. 2) (AM)
2- Atlanta (1- 89-45)
(1- 157-608)

CSH:elt
(6)

89-43-1183

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 23 1963	
FBI - DALLAS	

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 1, 1963

JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER, Quitman, Georgia, was interviewed November 27, 1963, at which time he advised that during April, 1963, he attended a national meeting of the Congress of Freedom, New Orleans, Louisiana. He described this organization as one that believed in Americanism and he attended this meeting as the result of an invitation by a Mr. THOMAS, Chairman of the organization, Omaha, Nebraska. He stated during this meeting neither he nor anyone in his presence discussed the assassination of President KENNEDY.

MILTEER stated further that in June, 1963, he went to Dallas, Texas, to attempt to persuade DAN SMOOT, author of the "Dan Soot Report," to run as Vice-President on the Constitution Party ticket in the election in November, 1964. He stated he had no other business in Dallas.

MILTEER further stated that on October 18-20, 1963, he traveled to Indianapolis, Indiana, with BILL SOMERSETT of Miami, Florida and LEE McCLOUD of Atlanta, Georgia. They attended the National Convention of the Constitution Party. He stated he attended this meeting as the result of an invitation by CURTIS B. DALL, former son-in-law of the late President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

MILTEER described himself as a non-dues-paying member of the White Citizens Council of Atlanta, Georgia, the Congress of Freedom, and the Constitution Party.

MILTEER emphatically denies ever making threats to assassinate President KENNEDY or participating in any such assassination. He stated he has never heard anyone make such threats. He also denied making threats against anyone subsequent to the assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated he does not know, nor has he ever been in the presence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY to his knowledge.


MILTEER denied any knowledge of the bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama, on November 15, 1963.

On 11-27-63 at Quitman, Georgia File # AT 89-45
DL 89-43
 by SAs KENNETH A. WILLIAMS and /ikw Date dictated 12-1-63
DONALD A. ADAMS

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

P.24 of 100-10461-178

MILTEER is described as follows:

Name	JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER
Date of Birth	February 26, 1902
Place of Birth	Quitman, Georgia
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5'4"
Weight	160 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Partially thinning and gray
Complexion	Ruddy
Characteristics	Wears glasses with metal frame, heavy waisted, small round shouldered, nearly always unshaven, short gray stubble with about two days growth, shabby dresser, wears old fashioned clothes, hunting type cap, tan in color, short legged, most of height from waist upwards.
Education	Graduate of Quitman, Georgia, High School
Relatives	None known
Automobile	Drives 1962 Volvo, bearing 1963 Georgia tag 61-D-226, Gray or tan in color. Also, drives unknown year Volkswagen, bearing 1963 Georgia tag 11D2762, believed property of Mrs. C. C. COFIELD, 212 South Troupe Street, Valdosta, Georgia, prostitute with whom MILTEER lives part
Arrest Record	

b7c

P. 25 of ser. 178

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE ATLANTA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN ATLANTA	DATE 1/22/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/13 - 14/64
TITLE OF CASE JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER <i>encl made 1/31/64 22K</i>		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED] b7c	TYPED BY rsd
		CHARACTER OF CASE RACIAL MATTERS <i>7- d</i>	

REFERENCE: Bureau airtel to Atlanta, 12/12/63, entitled "Constitutional American Parties of the U. S., RM." 4

ENCLOSURES: TO BUREAU

One photograph of subject. 4

LEADS:

BALTIMORE, BIRMINGHAM, DALLAS, HOUSTON, JACKSONVILLE, KNOXVILLE, SAVANNAH AND WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

One copy each of this report is being furnished the above offices inasmuch as MILTEER has visited or contacted persons living within these divisions. 4

APPROVED COPIES MADE: 5- Bureau (Encl. 4) 3- Atlanta (157-608) 173 58 FEB 5 1964 ADDITIONAL COPIES COVER PAGE B	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> 157-1223-2 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-top: 10px;"> 11 JAN 24 1964 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-top: 10px;"> REC-12 EX-112 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-top: 10px;"> 1555 for review at FBIHQ by NSC-A-Asmple JTB LF 5/20/64 </div>										
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th>AGENCY</th> <th>REQUEST REC'D</th> <th>DATE FWD.</th> <th>HOW FWD.</th> <th>BY</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1AB-E3, 4-E, 53</td> <td></td> <td>2/3/64</td> <td>AS</td> <td>chf-fd</td> </tr> </table>		AGENCY	REQUEST REC'D	DATE FWD.	HOW FWD.	BY	1AB-E3, 4-E, 53		2/3/64	AS	chf-fd	NOTATIONS <i>Rec. Atty Gen. 12/17/64 ONB/jaw</i> <i>Class (V) b7c</i>
AGENCY	REQUEST REC'D	DATE FWD.	HOW FWD.	BY								
1AB-E3, 4-E, 53		2/3/64	AS	chf-fd								

1 cc sent to Civil Div by 6-94 2/3/64 chf-fd

AT 157-608

ADDITIONAL COPIES

- 1- Baltimore (Info) (RM)
- 1- Birmingham (Info) (RM)
- 1- Dallas (Info) (RM)
- 1- Houston (Info) (RM)
- 1- Jacksonville (Info) (RM)
- 1- Knoxville (Info) (RM)
- 2- Miami (RM)
- 1- Savannah (Info) (RM)
- 1- WFO (Info) (RM)

LEADS: (Continued)

MIAMI

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

[REDACTED] U

ATLANTA

AT QUITMAN AND VALDOSTA, GEORGIA

Will follow activities of JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER in connection with his forming the Constitutional American Parties of the United States. U

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

File Where Located

b2
b7D
b7C
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(Cover Page)

- B -
(COVER PAGE)

2 copies made
For review at [REDACTED]
HSC-A Committee
STATE [REDACTED]
b7C. Re: [REDACTED] U

b7c
b7d

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

During the past few years, MILTEER has been a constant fault-finder in the management of the City of Quitman. He digs up insignificant things that have not been done properly by city officials and publishes a small leaflet criticising the city administration. He does not have any close friends and she had never heard of him meeting with any group or organization.

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7d

Records of the Credit Bureau of Brooks County, Quitman, Georgia, and the Credit Bureau of Valdosta, Valdosta, Georgia, as examined on January 7, 1964, revealed nothing in addition to the above information.

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7d

AT 157-608

I. Physical Description

The following is a physical description of MILTEER as obtained by interview and observation on November 27, 1963:

Name	JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5'4"
Weight	160 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Gray, partially thinning
Complexion	Ruddy
Characteristics	Wears glasses with metal frame; heavy waistline, small, round shouldered; nearly always unshaven, short gray stub with about two days growth, shabby dresser, wears old-fashioned clothes; tan hunting type cap; short legged; most of height from waist upward
Relatives	None known
FBI Number	None

J. Make and Model of Automobile

1. 1962 gray Volvo, 1963 Georgia license 61-D 226

b7C
b7D

2. 1963 Volkswagen station wagon, 1963 Georgia license 11D 2762

b7C
b7D

b7D

b2
b7C
b7D

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] He described MILTEER as being an "agitator" who spends his time finding fault with the administration of the City of Quitman. MILTEER makes a big to-do about his criticism and prints a leaflet which he distributes among the residents of Quitman. MILTEER has no close associates and [REDACTED] has never known him to meet with any group of people. His father and mother are dead and he has no relatives in this area. He lives alone in a large run-down house and is considered eccentric.

MILTEER is considered to be well off financially although he is very frugal in his living habits. He generally drives a foreign made automobile and visits Jacksonville, Florida, frequently. During city elections in Quitman MILTEER talks about a third party but very few people pay any attention to him. MILTEER has been defeated on several occasions in his efforts to become a City Commissioner in Quitman.

b2
b7D

[REDACTED] on October 11, 1963, advised MILTEER visited Miami, Florida, on October 10, 1963, distributing the following leaflets:

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b2, b7c, b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

157-1223-3 pg 9

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

AT 157-608

Curtis E. Hill
National Chairman, Constitution Party of the United States, as stating that several hundred representatives at the above meeting indicated that they would prefer United States Senator BARRY M. GOLDWATER for their Presidential nominee. A movement against STROM THURMOND appeared when the National Committee started a move to kick out J. A. MILTEER, Quitman, Georgia, for declaring himself Regional Chairman for THURMOND in the Southeastern states. MILTEER had driven a truck plastered with signs advocating the nomination of THURMOND from Georgia. He spoke freely to the press. This rankled Colonel DALL, who considers himself spokesman.

b2
b7D

[REDACTED] on November 9, 1963, advised that MILTEER visited Miami, Florida, on that date. While in Miami, MILTEER advised that plans were in the making to kill President JOHN F. KENNEDY at some future date. MILTEER suggested JACK BROWN, Chattanooga, Tennessee, as the man who could do the job and indicated that he would be willing to help. While being questioned concerning the plan, MILTEER stated he was familiar with Washington and the job could be done from an office or hotel in the vicinity of the White House by using a high powered rifle. MILTEER also advised that JACK BROWN had made attempts to follow MARTIN LUTHER KING in an effort to kill KING but never did get an opportunity.

b2
b7D

[REDACTED] on November 12, 1963, advised MILTEER is forming a new political party as opposed to the Republican and Democratic Parties. MILTEER suggested that he is naming his new party the "American Constitutional Party" or a name similar to this. This organization will be composed of a hard core underground whose identity will be secret.

b2
b7D

[REDACTED] The organization will be used as a front and the only individual to be exposed will be MILTEER.

b7C

12. Limit Executive Powers of the President.
13. Seek out and remove any and all Traitors in every branch of the Federal Government wherever found.
14. Defend and support individuals' right to vote for Free Electors.
15. Work for and urge all Americans to register and vote.
16. Get the United States out of the United Nations and get the United Nations out of the United States.

For more detailed information write and send donations to

J. A. Milteer, National Chairman,
Constitutional American Parties,
(C A P), (The Constructive Parties)
P. O. Box 873
Valdosta, Ga."

b2
b7D
[redacted] on November 26, 1963, advised MILTEER departed from Jacksonville, Florida, on November 23, 1963, by automobile en route to Columbia, South Carolina. During this trip MILTEER stated he had been in Houston, Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas, as well as New Orleans, Louisiana, Biloxi and Jackson, Mississippi, and Tuscaloosa, Alabama. MILTEER said he was acquainted with R. E. DAVIS, Dallas, Texas, whom he described as a "good man." He did not indicate on what days he was in the above cities except for Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

While in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, MILTEER contacted ROBERT SHELTON, United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, on the evening prior to the bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, Birmingham, Alabama, on September 15, 1963. MILTEER described SHELTON as being against violence and stated he was not dependable.

Date December 1, 1963

JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER, Quitman, Georgia, was interviewed November 27, 1963, at which time he advised that during April, 1963, he attended a national meeting of the Congress of Freedom, New Orleans, Louisiana. He described this organization as one that believed in Americanism and he attended this meeting as the result of an invitation by a Mr. THOMAS, Chairman of the organization, Omaha, Nebraska. He stated during this meeting neither he nor anyone in his presence discussed the assassination of President KENNEDY.

MILTEER stated further that in June, 1963, he went to Dallas, Texas, to attempt to persuade DAN SMOOT, author of the "Dan Smoot Report" to run as Vice-President on the Constitution Party ticket in the election in November, 1964. He stated he had no other business in Dallas.

MILTEER further stated that on October 18-20, 1963, he traveled to Indianapolis, Indiana, with BILL SOMMERSETT of Miami, Florida, and LEE McCLOUD of Atlanta, Georgia. They attended the National Convention of the Constitution Party. He stated he attended this meeting as the result of an invitation by CURTIS B. DALL, former son-in-law of the late President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

MILTEER described himself as a non-dues-paying member of the White Citizens Council of Atlanta, Georgia, the Congress of Freedom and the Constitution Party.

MILTEER emphatically denies ever making threats to assassinate President KENNEDY or participating in any such assassination. He stated he has never heard anyone make such threats. He also denied making threats against anyone subsequent to the assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated he does not know, nor has he ever been in the presence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY to his knowledge.

MILTEER denied any knowledge of the bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama, on September 15, 1963.

- 15 -

On 11/27/63 at Quitman, Georgia
by SAs KENNETH A. WILLIAMS and
DONALD A. ADAMS :cb/saa

For review at FBIHQ by
NSC-A Committee
File # 100-3747
Re: Somerset
Date dictated 12/1/63

AT 157-608

b2
b7D
[redacted] on December 10, 1963, furnished the following letter, which was mailed from Valdosta, Georgia, on December 9, 1963, from MILTEER:

"CONSTITUTIONAL AMERICAN PARTIES OF U. S.
Post Office Box 873
Valdosta, Georgia
J. A. Milteer, National Chairman

"Dec. 9, 1963.

"Due to recent events which have taken place within our American borders that may, in time, change the course of history, and the usual holidays before us, it is deemed advisable to curtail any contemplated meetings of our Constitutional American Parties of the United States movement until early in the new year of 1964. You will be advised of any meeting which may be called for early in January, 1964.

"Since we are 'Right Wing' and it is our aim and intention to uphold and defend our United States Constitution against all enemies, both within and without our borders, we may be called before the F. B. I. for questioning relative to many things. You are advised to cooperate fully but do so on your Constitutional American Parties rights. Do not go alone for any conference or to answer any questions to any F. B. I. office. Be interviewed in your own home or office with some one present or with others present with you. Do not at any time be interviewed alone with any F. B. I. Agent or Agents.

"If a telephone call comes to you any where, your home, office or any other place requesting you to meet with some one at any certain place, street corner, building, home, business place, church, synagogue or any where, wait a few minutes and call the person who called you to arrange any such meeting to see if it is authentic and for further detailed instructions. This will verify the call and make it

AT 157-608

"next year there is to be a lot of killing and it may even be necessary to go right into the State Department and place some of the Traitors, not identified by MILTEER, under citizens arrest. If these traitors resist, they will kill them right on the spot."

b2
b7C
b2D

b7C
b7D

b7C
b7D

b2
b7D

on November 9, 1963, advised MILTEER was visiting in Miami, Florida, on that date. MILTEER talked about plans in the making to kill President KENNEDY at some future date. He suggested JACK BROWN, Chattanooga, Tennessee, as being the man who could do the job and indicated that he would be willing to help. MILTEER stated he was familiar with Washington and the job could be done from an office or hotel in the vicinity of the White House by using a high powered rifle.

4

APPENDIX

NATIONAL KU KLUX KLAN, also known as
Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.,
National Grand Council of the Knights
of the Ku Klux Klan, National Knights
of the Ku Klux Klan, Majority Citizens
League

A source advised that on May 22, 1960, the National Grand Council of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan met at Atlanta, Georgia, to discuss consolidation of the klans, unity of effort and activities, to establish a National Fund and a National Secretary and to design a new flag. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Federation of Ku Klux Klan, Alabama; Association of Arkansas Klans, Arkansas; Florida Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Florida; Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Florida; Association of Georgia Klans, Georgia; Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, North Carolina; Association of South Carolina Klans, South Carolina; Dixie Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Tennessee; and Hyksos Klan, Texas.

This source advised that at a consolidation meeting at Atlanta, Georgia, September 2-5, 1960, at which the North Carolina and Texas Klans were not represented, it was resolved and passed that their name be changed to National Ku Klux Klan.

This source also advised that at a consolidation meeting at Savannah, Georgia, October 3, 1960, it was resolved and passed that in any future meetings of this group the name "Majority Citizens League" was to be used.

A second source advised that at a national klonklave meeting at Texarkana, Texas, on February 11-12, 1961, a motion was carried that there were to be at least six national meetings a year to be held any time from one week to twelve weeks after the last meeting. The time and meeting place were to be decided by the newly elected chairman. This second source also advised that at each meeting a new chairman and acting secretary were to be elected to serve at the next meeting. A national secretary had not been appointed.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC. KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (UNITED KLANS)

Records of Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, show that this Klan organization was granted a corporate charter on February 21, 1961, at Atlanta, Georgia, under the name United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc.

A source advised on February 27, 1961, that United Klans was formed as a result of a split in U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. According to the source, the split resulted from a leadership dispute and United Klans has the same aims and objectives as the parent group. These are the promotion of Americanism, white supremacy and segregation of the races.

The first source and a second source advised in July, 1961, that United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., merged with Alabama Knights, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The merged organization established headquarters in Suite 401, The Alston Building, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The organization is directed by ROBERT SHELTON, Imperial Wizard, and is the dominant Klan group in the South with units in several southern states.

On August 14, 1963, the second source advised that the organization formerly known as United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., would be known in the future as United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The second source said the name was changed by a resolution adopted at the National Klonvocation held July 8, 1961, at Indian Springs, Georgia.

Second source advised that at a meeting of Prattville, Alabama, on October 22, 1961, a majority of the Klaverns of the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan merged with the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

APPENDIX

11-02-10 PODCAST INTERVIEW OF DAN ADAMS WITH LEW ROCKWELL

Notice differences re: plot discussed with Somerset, i.e. in Miami or backup at WDC

Lee Harvey Oswald Was a Patsy

A transcript of the Lew Rockwell Show episode 170 with Don Adams

[Listen to the podcast](#)

ANNOUNCER: This is the Lew Rockwell Show.

ROCKWELL: Well, how great to have as our guest this morning, Mr. Don Adams. Don was a long-time FBI agent. He joined the bureau in 1962 and, early on, was investigating a guy who later perhaps was connected to the Kennedy assassination. Then, he was assigned to the Dallas office where he actually did help investigate the Kennedy assassination. He had some serious doubts.

Don, I want you to tell us about your doubts and how they were confirmed years later by a book, and what you've been dedicating your life to now.

ADAMS: OK. Thank you, Lew.

Let me begin by saying that I have three purposes that I'm doing this for. One is to prove that Oswald did not do any shooting and did not kill the president. The second thing is that I want to mention is that I want to surface the name of Joseph Adams Milteer, who played a very heavy role in the assassination, but I didn't learn about his role until in 1993 and 1994. And then the third thing is that I want to say is that there were 11 shots fired in Dallas, which will shock a lot of people, but it's a true statement. I mean, I have studied this thing very carefully, with all my years of experience in the military and so on. And so I make this statement that there were 11 shots fired in Dallas.

Now, let me just give you a real quick introduction. I'm not going to spend a lot of time on Oswald because, like I said, I'm trying to remove him. But I will get into why I'm removing him from being a shooter.

I was working in Thomasville, Georgia, in 1963. Around June, I started working there. In November, on the 13th of November, '63, I received a telephone call from the agent in charge and he told me that they had received a request from the United States Secret Service for the FBI to conduct an investigation concerning one Joseph Adams Milteer, and that Milteer lived in Quitman, Georgia, which was in a town that was covered in my territory. We had nine counties that we were responsible for in the southern portion of the state, which went from Dothan, Alabama, over to Savannah, Georgia.

So I started my investigation. There was controversy with my boss right away because he restricted me and said that if you locate him, you know, you do your background on him, but I want you to do it all by yourself. And I said, "Boss," I said, "I'm brand new down here. This is all new territory to me. I need to work with somebody. I have a chief of police in Quitman that I worked with, fortunately, on a couple of cases, and I would like to have him join me and work with me." So as a result of that, he finally acquiesced but it was quite some teeth pulling to get that done.

I went over and I met Chief Bill Elliott. He and I did a full investigation on Milteer, got everything that we could possibly work up on him. And we were fortunate to find a set of fingerprints down in the basement of the Lowndes County jail in Valdosta, Georgia, that were secreted in an old fingerprint file down there; which we went through and did a single fingerprint search and found this set of fingerprints for him, which is the best evidence that you have of who a person is.

Once we acquired all of that information, I then prepared a written report, which I was trained to do in training school and everything, and I did a written report and hand carried that to Atlanta and gave it personally to the

special agent in charge. Because when there are threats to kill the president, and that's the investigation that you're conducting, to me, there is nothing more important that an agent can conduct in his entire time in the bureau.

The two threats that I investigated was – the first one, there was a meeting that took place in Indianapolis, Indiana, and in that meeting, four people were present, and Milteer was one of them. And there was a man by the name of William Somerset, who was a boyhood friend of Milteer's. But in addition to that, he was also an informant for the Miami intelligence, police department, and also for the FBI for 10 or 20 years prior to this happening. And Milteer did not know this. So based on that, the information was given to the Secret Service by Somerset, and then I was to conduct my investigation.

And the plan was to – the first part of the plan was to kill President Kennedy as he left Homestead Air Force Base in Homestead, Florida. He would drive over to Collins Avenue, on the northern part of Miami, and then travel up the highway, which, at that time, there was no buildings, there was no houses or anything. Just nothing but palm trees lined the highway. And the plan was to select one of these four people, who was willing to give his life to shoot the president because he hated him that badly, to climb and get up and select himself into the palm tree and then, as the motorcade passed by – which he always traveled in an open convertible. He loved the fresh air and the sunshine – and so he would take a high-powered rifle, a sniper rifle, and he would kill him.

If he failed in his endeavor, they had a back-up plan then to rent an apartment or an office in Washington, D.C. And at that location, they would purchase a high-powered rifle and mount it on a large mounting frame and then would shoot the president when he went on the portico of the White House, because this apartment was behind Lafayette Park, which is directly across the street from the White House. And the president would, on occasions, walk out on the grounds, to visit with people and so on. And as a result of it, their second plan was to kill him that way.

So those were the two things that I was investigating. And this was definitely discussed in Indianapolis, Indiana, the last week of October of 1963.

As a result of it, I did my full investigation, packed up everything that I could gather as far as talking to all the people, the appropriate persons, high school and credit bureau and everything that we could do, police department, sheriff's offices, and gathered all that intelligence information.

And then I found out from Chief Elliott that, on Saturdays, Milteer would go out and stand on a corner in Quitman, Georgia, at an intersection, and he would pass out hate literature to whoever accepted it. So I put on old clothes and dusted myself up with a bunch of white chalk and stuff and hung some gloves out of my back pocket and walked – he dropped me about three blocks north of the town. And this was a small community. And then I walked on down and I went to Milteer and I engaged him in conversation. There was nobody with him at the moment and we had a nice conversation. And I was very surprised that I had the time to be able to do this.

In the course of that discussion, I told him that I had heard that he had literature and stuff and I was wondering if he would be kind enough to give me some. And he told me that, "You can have all you want." And so I took a lot of the literature, which turned out, as I examined it later, or after, and it turned out that there were an awful lot of implied threats towards the president, but there were no direct threats. So he was smart enough when he mimeographed and typed all of this stuff to be careful in how he did it.

Once that work was done, I hand carried all that, like I told you, to the agent in charge. He, in turn, gave it to the Secret Service. And I was finished with it. I finished it, I'm going to say, three or four days, my best memory, before November 22, '63.

On that afternoon, I was traveling with my partner in the FBI car, in my FBI car, and I was driving. And we had pulled up to an intersection and there was a bus that was sitting there. And the bus driver looked down to

my partner, Royal McGraw, and said to him, "Boy, that's really something that happened over in Dallas." And my partner said, "What are you talking about"? And he said, "Well, they shot the president." Well, that shocked me. I mean, it just devastated me when I heard that because the first thought that went through my mind was, did I mess up something? Did I make a mistake on this investigation that I had done on Milteer?

And so there was a – I mean, a radio message came out from the highway patrol barracks and said to come to the highway patrol barracks, that they had a signal 34 for us and that we should dispatch ourselves there as quickly as possible, which we did do. When we got there, the sergeant behind the desk asked for our credentials. He knew Royal but he didn't know me. He asked for my credentials. I showed it to him and then he said follow him. And we went behind a counter and over to a private area. And he said, "You're to immediately go to the Department of Agriculture. They have a teletype for you and it's highly confidential." So Royal and I got in the car and went to the Department of Agriculture, identified ourselves, and then looked at the teletype. And they had teletype capabilities because they were a large governmental agency, nationwide, and we were small in comparison. So when I looked at the teletype, the teletype said, "Agent Adams, call your SAC in Atlanta immediately." And beneath that, it said, "The president is dead."

And it just floored me. And you can imagine how I felt, Lew, because it's just something that, when you're that close to it as I was in the investigation, and then to have that happen. And no matter what your feelings are or whatever – and I personally liked Kennedy. I mean, I thought he was a good person. And I thought he was trying to do the best he possibly could in his position. His personal life was another thing but I don't get into that.

But anyway, as a result of it, it said the president was dead. I immediately called my agent in charge, as it said on the Department of Agriculture teletype. And my boss, Jim McMahon, said to me, "Locate Milteer for the Secret Service immediately." So I went out. I said goodbye to my partner, dropped him off at the office. I said good-bye to him, and I took off and I went to pick up Bill Elliott. I called him on the radio and told him that I was going to meet him. And you couldn't talk on the radio because the radios were common band and everybody could hear everything that you had to say on that radio. So that's why we had to go through the precaution of using telephone calls to pass this kind of information on.

So I met Bill Elliott and he and I went to work. And we worked – that was on Friday afternoon. The president was shot at 1:30 – or the information that we got, by that time, it was 1:30. And we then started our investigation and worked on it until Wednesday, the 27th of November, and about 5:30 in the evening. I had already stopped working with Bill because I said, "There's no sense in you tying yourself up. I'll just go ahead and if I come across him, I'll get back to you." And so on Wednesday afternoon, about 5:30, I went to his girlfriend's house, who was a prostitution working in Valdosta, or living in Valdosta, Georgia, by the name of C.C. Cofield. And I went to Cofield's house, which I had spot checked three times a day from the time I started on that Friday, and there was his Volkswagen bus there with all the placards and stuff on it. And so I immediately had to back away because I needed a back up for me to conduct the investigation. So I backed away and I went to a pay phone and I called Ken Williams, who was the agent in the Valdosta FBI resident agency, which is separate from the one I was at in Thomasville. And I called Ken, and Ken said he would join me. I told him, I said, "Bring your car and we'll work out of two automobiles because we need as much coverage as we can."

By the time we returned back to Cofield's house, the V.W. bus was gone. I told Ken, I said, "We have no alternative but we've got to in and I've got to confront her and find out where Milteer went." So we did and we went in and she says that, "He had just left here about 10, 15 minutes. He's got the V.W. bus completely packed and loaded. And he's going on the Atlanta highway, going north, and he's not expected to come back for a number of days, maybe a couple of weeks." So I told Ken, I said, "Let's go." So we took off and we drove approximately 60 miles before we encountered him on the highway. And I pulled him over. Ken backed me up. He jumped out of his car. I took him out of the vehicle. I stopped his vehicle and then took him out of the vehicle and shook him down and then took him back to Valdosta for interview. Interviewed him. I was given five specific questions that I could ask him and nothing else. I said to my boss, when he told me that, when I talked to him that Friday afternoon after I got that teletype message, and I said, "Boss," I said, "We're losing a tremendous opportunity here. This man travels extensively. We found that out. And he's gone a lot. And he visits a lot of people and goes to a lot of different locations. Why don't we access ourselves to this opportunity

and get as much intelligence as we possibly can from him"? He said, "You're going to ask five questions and only five questions, and nothing more." Now that bothered me, again, a second time, that we had this confrontation not with my being able to work with the chief and then, all of a sudden, now this one, and that troubled me. But I filed it in my mind and forgot about it.

As a result of it, once all of the interview was done and I talked with him – and he told us nothing of any value, other than he denied any knowledge of the assassination. Nothing to do with – I asked him a question about Martin Luther King, and he didn't have any knowledge about that, wouldn't provide any information on that. So once I finished that, then I again provided a report and hand carried it to the boss, who then, in turn, gave it to the Secret Service.

Six months, or seven months later, I got transferred, and where do I go but to Dallas, Texas. I get to Dallas, Texas, and when I get to Dallas, Texas, my boss calls me in, J. Gordon Shanklin, and the first thing he says to me is, "You're going to be working on the Kennedy assassination from time to time. We're still getting a number of leads that are coming in. And should you have to work, then you should have a little knowledge, so I want you to look at the Zapruder film, which is in the Kennedy room. They have a camera set up and everything. So when you have time, I want you to go there as quickly as possible. And then, once you do that, then I want you to go to the Texas Book Depository, from where the president was shot, and I want you to familiarize yourself with that building."

So I did. I mean, I went in and I looked at the Zapruder film. And this was on a very large screen. And the film, unless it had been altered later on, but the one I saw was intact and it was a copy of the original. And I looked at that and I saw the president's hands fly up just as he passed the sign on the side of Elm Street there. I saw his hands flail up in the air, his elbows went up in the air, and his hands went towards his throat. And I made a comment. I said, "Hell, he didn't get shot from the back. He got shot from the front." I said, "It looks like he got shot in the throat or the chest or something." And my boss had told these agents, who were senior agents, the two of them that were with me, to watch what I say. And, when I made the comment, the agent said to me, "Don, you better be careful because the Warren Commission people are already in here and they've already determined Oswald is the shooter and only the shooter, and there's nobody else involved, so just kind of keep your comments to yourself." And I thanked the agent because I know that he was looking out for me. But this was the third thing that happened that kind of put a question mark up for me and saying to me, you know, what's going on here.

So then I went to the Book Depository. I went up to the loft from where the shots were fired, allegedly, by Oswald. Looked down on the street and found that there's no way in the world that he could have fired three rounds in seven and a half seconds and be as accurate as he was when he had a scoped rifle, and that scope is about the size of maybe a dime – or a quarter on one end and a dime on the other, and that's all he had to be able to view. And it was a bolt-action rifle. And I went through Korea and saw a tremendous amount of killings over there. I saw 7,500 people killed in one town in Taejon. And as a result of it, I was very familiar with what happens. And I said, "There's no way that he could have fired those shots." And, again, I was cautioned.

So once that happened, then I transferred out to Lubbock, Texas. And I went to Lubbock, and I had no more involvement in anything. And I forgot all about Milteer and had nothing to do with him until 1993.

In 1993, I received a book called *High Treason*, co-authored by a fellow by the name of – Groden and Livingston. It was co-authored by the two fellows. And a friend of mine from Houston, Texas, had sent me the book. And when I looked at the book and I read the appendix – because nobody ever heard of Joseph Adams Milteer, as far as anything written or anything about him up until then, to my knowledge. So this is '93 now. I look at this appendix, and it says in there that on November the 9th of 1963, two weeks before the assassination, they had a tape-recorded conversation of Milteer and Somersett that was done by the Miami intelligence unit using one of their recording units. And in this tape-recorded conversation, Milteer told Somersett, "The president is going to be killed from an office building with a high-powered rifle." And Somersett said to him, "Are you sure"? And he said, "Yep, it's in the works, it's in the workings."

And so here's a communication that they had, a recording of the conversation that took place, and I was just dumbfounded, because I thought to myself, well, how did I not receive that communication if they had that on November the 9th? And it also said in there that it was given to the Secret Service and the FBI in Atlanta and Washington and in Dallas. And so I thought, why didn't I get that? I was the case agent on Milteer. Because once you take possession of a case like that and it's assigned to you, you're responsible for everything. If it goes good, fine. And if it goes bad, not so fine.

And anyway, as a result of it, I didn't hear anything about this tape-recorded conversation. And I made the comment, I said, "Hell, he would have never gone to Dallas if I'd have had that information to know that they were planning on killing him from a tall building like they said." But it turned out that that document never came to me.

And as a result of it, I, from that time on, in 1993, I gave about 10 years of talks all over the northern part of Ohio and other states, too. I even flew to Houston for Larry, my friend down there, and I gave a speech down there concerning my involvement in the investigation. And when I did all of that, I then decided – a friend of mine said to me, "Don, why don't you write a book." So then I decided – which we are working on now. We're editing the manuscript. I have an editor that's working on it, and when she finishes in that, hopefully, we'll find a publisher and get it published.

So basically, that's where we're at. I mean, I'm working very hard on this. I'm trying to get my story out. I have, again, two goals. One is to get the archives to release all the documents that are sealed in there. There's still, reportedly, or allegedly, a million sheets of paper that are still in there that have not been released to the public. And they're supposed to be released in 2017. And I think it's silly for them to have these things locked up, saying that they're top secret and all that stuff after all we've been through since 1963, that we can't see these documents. So I'm working hard to try to force the issue through the news media and through the public to get them to force Congress, or whoever has to do it, to release the documents so that all of us can see them.

And the second thing is I would like to see a commission set up to go back and reinvestigate what happened in Dallas, because it was the most botched-up investigation. The Warren Commission was terrible. And none of the things that were done down there were done properly concerning an investigation, especially one concerning the assassination of the president.

OK, that's about it.

ROCKWELL: Well, Don, you're magnificent.

ADAMS: Well, thank you.

ROCKWELL: I wanted to ask you just one more question.

ADAMS: Go ahead.

ROCKWELL: Obviously, if the special agent in charge in southern Georgia was, in some sense, not necessarily connected to the assassination, but something obviously was going on even earlier, who do you think was responsible for the assassination? Who wanted to kill him? How high up in the government and, for that matter, how deep within the government did the whole assassination project go?

ADAMS: Lew, that's a very fine question and an excellent question. And it's something that I'll try to answer for you as briefly as I can.

First of all, big government had to be involved in this thing. And when I found out that LBJ, once he became the president of the United States – LBJ hated JFK. J. Edgar Hoover hated JFK. J. Edgar Hoover hated Robert Kennedy even more than he did John Kennedy.

With everything that occurred, the sealing of the documents and locking them up in the archives and all my – this I learned much later on. In fact, in the last few years, I went to the archives and I found out that all my documents of everything that I obtained in the investigation that I did and the investigative report that I did are all gone. They don't exist. And they took my information and credited it to the agent in charge – I mean, a supervisor in the Atlanta office and my partner. And they took and they wrote two reports and they took my information and my investigation and put it into their reports, and my investigation doesn't exist. They reversed the titles on the interview form for Milteer when I interviewed him on the 27th. They took the other agent and put his name first and then put my name second. And I was the case agent. And all Ken did for me was to back me up on the arrest of this guy or – not the arrest, but the stop and taking him back down for an interview. And that's all Ken did. But they made him the case agent, so that if a subpoena was issued, it went to Ken, and I would have never known anything about it.

And then the more that I dug into it, the more I found that there was just a tremendous amount of destruction of documents, altering of documents, the interview form. The only thing that existed in the archives that had my name on it was the interview of Milteer. And on that interview form, down on the bottom of it, it has two dates. I mean, if you copy them, from McGraw's report and from the supervisor in the Atlanta office, his report, if you look at the two, one has – I asked a question about the bombings that went on in Birmingham where the four little kids were killed and they had their heads blow off, when I asked that particular information, one gave me – one wrote in there September, the something, '63, and the other one reported November, '63. So they even altered those documents.

So anyway, as a result of it, I started digging into it. And the more that I dug into it, I found Hoover and LBJ lived across the street from each other. And J. Edgar Hoover was told by LBJ, allegedly, that "Oswald is to be the shooter and nobody else, and that's the way you're to head your direction." So the whole investigation was done on Oswald.

And I want to say this. It's important to know this. Number one, Oswald, when he was arrested and taken into the police department and walked down the hallway, he said that he was a patsy in this thing, that he didn't know anything about the shooting. And that's true, because the very first thing that you think about is that, where was Oswald when the shooting took place. And the answer to that is that he was down in the employee's lunchroom, which was one floor up from the front street. And an Officer Baker, and Truly, who was the building superintendent or the manager of the Texas Book Depository, the two of them ran up the steps, one flight of steps, and then into the employee's lunchroom, and who was standing there drinking a half-drunk Coke but Lee Harvey Oswald. And the officer ran over to him, Baker ran over to him and said, "Who are you"? And he said, "I'm Lee Harvey Oswald." And he said, "What are you doing here"? And he said, "I work here." And so then he, Baker, asked Truly, "Is this one of your employees"? And he said, "Yes, he is." And so they took off.

And he wasn't perspiring. He wasn't breathing hard. He wasn't sweating. He wasn't perplexed. He was very, very calm. To travel the distance from where the loft shooting window is on the sixth floor, and to run all the way to the front of the building and then hide the weapon underneath cardboard boxes, which was done, and then run to the four flights of stairs and run down four flights of stairs, and then run to the employee lunchroom, he could have never done it. And there are three other employees who saw him on the first floor just moments before the shooting took place. And then he, again, was confronted by another employee in the lunchroom when he went in to get the Coke. So as far as that part of it was concerned, he couldn't have done any shooting from all of the connections of everything that had to be done to put him back up into that window, into that loft.

And the second thing is, as I mentioned to you. when I made the comment, "Hell, he wasn't shot from the back; he was shot from the front," it turned out that the president was shot in the throat. And here was a Dr. Charles Crenshaw, who administered to him in Trauma Room 1, and he was the one that first noticed that there was a bullet hole in his throat. And then later on, they had to do a trach, and they did the trach in the same hole where the bullet hole was because they had to cut a larger opening for the trach to be put in. But that shot that came from the front couldn't have been shot by Oswald and, therefore, there was another shooter involved.

And so once you have another person doing the shooting, then Oswald is removed from it totally. And so as a result of it – they published over 2,000 publications and said Oswald is the shooter. I have an agent friend of mine who lived by – who worked the case in Dallas and lived by the fact that Oswald's the shooter, and there's no way in the world that he could have been. And they stand that to this day. I mean, even the supervisor that wrote the 880-some-page report that went to the Warren Commission and was the basis for the Warren Report, prior to his death – and Bob and I worked together and we were good friends. But Bob was adamant that Oswald was the shooter and stayed to that right to the last moment before his death.

ROCKWELL: Well, clearly, Don, this was a coup d'etat, wasn't it?

ADAMS: Sure, it was. Sure, it was.

ROCKWELL: Of the sort that we're taught only happens in other countries.

ADAMS: Exactly. I mean, there's no question, what you just said is 100% right. And, you know, some of it was silly stuff that happened, but silly stuff causes things to happen.

Hoover had – I'm going to tell you a real funny story. Hoover had a little – am I going too long?

ROCKWELL: No, sir.

ADAMS: OK. Hoover had a button in his office, and every attorney general had a signal device in his office. And whenever Hoover wanted to talk to the attorney general, he would push the buzzer and the attorney general would walk to Hoover's office to talk to him, because Hoover was God there. And as a result, once Bobby Kennedy went in there, Bobby Kennedy said, "What the hell's going on here? Why –

(Laughter)

– is this buzzing here"? And he reversed the process and took the button and put it in his office and had Hoover walk from his office to see the attorney general.

And I visibly sat there and watched a graduation of National Academy police officers who were graduating, and the speaker was President Kennedy. And behind the desk was Hoover and all of his assistants following behind him. And in front of the desk was Bobby Kennedy. When the diploma time – to pass the diploma time came, Bobby Kennedy would put his hand back and Hoover was to lay the diploma in his hand for the graduate. And I'm sitting there right next to the Secret Service chief, Raleigh, on the front seat, because my name was Adams, and that's where they positioned me, but I had a perfect view of everything. And all of a sudden, I noticed that every time that Hoover took a diploma and put it in Kennedy's hand, he slapped it in there. And it seemed like, as he was going on – there were 100 police officers in this graduation ceremony. And every time he smacked him, he smacked him a little harder. And by the time they got done, I mean, I'm sure that he really peppered the attorney general's hand pretty bad.

So when you start seeing those kinds of things, and you realize that even that little thing indicated that there was a tremendous amount of bitterness between J. Edgar Hoover and Bobby Kennedy.

And Bobby Kennedy – another incident – called for a move against the organized crime in the United States – which Hoover never admitted that there was organized crime until then, because he always used to go the race tracks out in La Jolla, California, through a friend, Clint Murchison, down in Dallas, Texas, and he was wine and dine and well taken care of in that. So he did nothing about the mob and horse racing and gambling. And as a result of it, when that occurred, Bobby said, "I want all the agents from the big cities, from Los Angeles, from Chicago and so on, to come for a meeting in my office." When they came into his office and in his board room, he said, "Take your coats off and roll your sleeves up and take your ties off and open your collars up and be comfortable," which they did do. Some time in the course of that meeting, Hoover walked into the board room. And when he saw his agents in there that were not properly dressed with a suit on, suit coat on,

which is what our orders were, he ordered everybody up and to get out of there immediately. And was really yanked at the attorney general who had relaxed their dress attire because Hoover would not stand for it.

So these kinds of things build problems.

But I was reading Dr. Crenshaw's book, and he said that he was administering to Oswald to take care of his – well, let me jump back. When he was working on the president, they came in and they said there's a phone call for you. And he said OK and he went to take the phone call. And who was it but LBJ. And he was on the phone and he said, "I want to know what the condition of the president is and how are things going on." And then, two days later, Oswald, ironically, ends up in Trauma Room 2. And while he is administering – Crenshaw is again administering to Oswald to try to save his life, the phone rings again. And this time it is LBJ again. And LBJ says to him, "I want a death-bed confession from this guy." And so everything was generated 100% towards Oswald.

And it turns out – I firmly believe in my heart that Oswald was an informant for the FBI. And I believe that he was directed in everything that he did. Because he worked in an Air Force base over in Japan called Atsugi Air Force Base, which, when I was in Honshu, which was the big island of Japan, right after the war, this site was the top-secret site where all the U2 flights originated and where powers and the rest of the stuff flew from, from Atsugi, over Russia. And this is where Oswald worked. You don't work in a place like that, with that type of top-secret activity and stuff and then become a member of Communist activity. I think that they directed him, told him this is what they wanted him to do, defect from the country and go to Russia and do the things. And they were trying to use him as an agent. And he was working for the U.S. government as an agent. And I believe he was that when he got killed.

ROCKWELL: You know, we hear a lot of talk about public service these days, but you're an actual example of it. I mean, you could have easily have just spent your retirement with your grandchildren or on the beach or whatever. But instead, you've dedicated yourself. Here you are 80 years old, is that correct?

ADAMS: Yes. I'll be 80 in January.

ROCKWELL: Almost 80. This is what you've dedicated your life to, to the truth, to exposing this coup d'etat, which has a lot, I would say, to tell us about the present U.S. government and its operations.

ADAMS: Sure.

ROCKWELL: God bless you, and keep going. And we're all looking forward to your book at LewRockwell.com. We'll certainly do our best to promote it.

ADAMS: Well, God bless you, Lew. And thank for having me on. And tell Flo I appreciate her kindness to me, too. And I appreciate everything that you've done, because you're helping me to accomplish the tasks, and what I'm trying to do is to get the word out to the public, to have them do what is necessary.

I have a website, by the way, and –

ROCKWELL: Yes, please.

ADAMS: It's adamsjfk.com.

ROCKWELL: We'll link to that. I know you've got some DVDs.

ADAMS: Yes, I do.

ROCKWELL: So we want to do everything possible to help you get the word out. You're an inspiration.

ADAMS: Well, thank you very kindly. You're a kind man for saying those things. And I'm just trying to do what, in my heart, I know has to be done. And I'm just trying to get this thing done properly because it was just a butcher of an investigation in Dallas. And if I could ever spend the time with you, I could show you thousands of mistakes that were made down there.

But anyway, Lew, thank you for this opportunity, and God bless you.

ROCKWELL: Thank you, Don. Bye-bye.

ADAMS: Bye-bye.

ANNOUNCER: You've been listening to the Lew Rockwell Show, produced by LewRockwell.com, the best-read Libertarian website in the world, and thanks for listening.

[Podcast date, November 2, 2010](#)

Confidential Information developed by the Intelligence Unit of the Miami Police Department Miami, Fla. Tape transcribed by [redacted] P/woman in the Miami Police Department on Nov 26, 1963.

- Q: Now, Mr. [redacted], you have some information that maybe helpful to us in an investigation we are conducting, so will you please go ahead in your own words, in your own manner, and let us have this information, to the best of your ability to the best that you can remember.
- A: Yes, I believe that I do. I left here on Saturday morning at 9:00 o'clock; I met a man in Jacksonville, Fla at the Union Station at approximately 4:15. His name was Milteer. He was from Valdosta Georgia, and he is very much involved in what is known as an underground.

During the journey to South Carolina, he told me, he was connected with an International Underground. He expressed along the way that there would be a propoganda campaign put on now to prove to the Christian people of the world, that the Jews, the Zionist Jews had murdered Kennedy. He said there would be pamphlets distributed throughout the world stating that The Jews killed Christ 2,000 years ago, and on the 22nd of November, they killed President Kennedy.

I and Milteer arrived in Columbia, S. C. at approximately 12:00 o'clock A.M. on Sunday morning. We registered at the Wade Hampton Hotel Room 1127. Approximately 9:00 o'clock, Mr. Milteer got up, told me that he was going to get some coffee, and asked me if I wanted him to bring me some. I told him yes. He got back to the room approximately twenty minutes to ten, he brought some coffee, and he had some change, probably a dollar and a half worth of quarters and dimes. And he said to me when he came back in, he said to me, Oswald hasn't said anything, and he will not say anything. So, I said, "Why do you think that?" He said, "Well, he will just not say anything, and nobody has any worry", and of course we waited there until about 10:20, and four gentlemen came to visit with us.

One of them's name was Belton Mims of the Association of S. C. Klu Klux Klan; A. D. Boling, The Grand Dragon of the Association of the S. C. Klan; Jack D. Hendricks, Box 616 Denmark, S. C., and Official of the Association of the S. C. Klu Klux Klan; Will Ulmer, Route RFD Box 314-B Orangeburg, S. C. They entered the room and sit down, and greeted everybody as being glad to meet us there, and we went into a few discussions, Mr. Milteer did at least to them that, uh, the worries were over to a certain extent, but was not finished. That the underground had no worry as to being exposed, because this group that this Oswald belong to which was Pro-Castro had been promptly infiltrated, and of course, money had been put into right hands, furnished to the right people to do the job without throwing anything on the patriots. And at this point, Mims spoke up and said, "Well, it wouldn't had been so bad, if it had been Martin Luther King", and Milteer spoke up and said, that Martin Luther King was not important, that he was just one of Kennedy's race agitators, and there always was plenty of time to get Martin Luther King. But the thing that had to be done now was to get a pamphlet out, throughout the world laying the murder of Kennedy at the foot of the Jews.

He taken a piece of paper out of a drawer in the room, and he wrote out what he thought should be on the pamphlet. He written it on paper belonging to the Wade Hampton Hotel.

- Q: Who did this writing?
- A: Mr. Milteer. And he put the heading on it Christians Everywhere, Notice to Christians Everywhere; I didn't read it, but I heard him read it. And it said there Two Thousand Years ago the Zionist Jews killed Christ, and that they had killed President Kennedy. And it went on to state that we the Christian people must push the Jews from the continental United States. And it went on to state that unless they did get out, that we would kill them, or something to this effect. I couldn't get it all, but he read it to the group there, and told them, he didn't ask them, but in a voice more or less, he ordered them to do it; to have this pamphlet printed and distributed to all the people they knew as soon as they received an official copy of it. That come to an end as so far as that would be done, and they promised him that they would.

CONFIDENTIAL

100-10461-885

Then a suggestion was made that we leave there, and go get something to eat. We left the hotel, went over to West Columbia to the Anchor Restaurant, but the Anchor Restaurant was full of people, Church people, I assume, and we left there and went out on highway 321 about ten miles south of Columbia to a place called Piggy Park Drive-Inn, we set to a table which is on the outside of the Drive-Inn, and we all had dinner. During the time of this meeting, and while we were waiting for our food, and during the time we eat it, uh, Milteer was continuously telling these men that the Constitutional Party of America would be used as part of the International Underground, and also as a political party, but the main purpose of it would be to organize in every state, and raise as much money as we could in every way to furnish the hard core underground some money to eliminate the Jews, who were responsible for Kennedy's murder. That we had to convince the people of the world that the Jews engineered the killing, and in that way there would be no "heat" on the patriots. And he said that we had no worry, and to forget about being involved, it was a mastermind job, and that the Jews would never be able to lay it on the patriots. That the further it went, the more it would come at the feet of the Jews, and he told them that he was going back home, and he was going to start travelling again all over the country; he was going to Texas, Louisiana, uh, Maryland, Virginia, Arkansas, and different places, and that he would make contact, and that he would get the pamphlets put out, and he wanted them to put them out everywhere, and that we would have a meeting after the holidays. An Official Secret Meeting after the holidays. He would notify them where to meet and what time to meet. He suggested at one point, that they would meet on Dec 8th in Columbia, S. C., and the Grand Dragon said they couldn't have it then, because we are going to have our state meeting on Sunday December 8th in Columbia, S. C. He said, "We have got the National Meeting on the First of December" which he didn't say where it would be, but it would not be in Columbia. He said they had got orders from Georgia to meet with the National Klu Klux Klan on the First, and of course, he didn't say exactly where that would be. It was agreed, before we left, that Milteer would set the date, and the place where everybody would meet, and that they could invite people that were highly trusted, but that we were not under no circumstances to give the impression to our people that we had infiltrated this Oswald Pro-Castro organization and had the job done, let it go just like it is, and we would work right on down the line, and our objective now was to get rid of the Jews and probably Martin Luther King, but he said, "Martin Luther King is not important Kennedy is dead, and he is no more important", "But the Jews will set-up another group, and they will continue on with their race agitators to try to destroy the Christians, and we have an opportunity now to stop them, and we must do it".

So, we separated, after eating, we came back to the Wade Hampton Hotel, Mims and the Grand Dragon brought Milteer and myself there, and we checked out at approximately 3:00 o'clock, and headed back to Georgia and Fla.

I left him at the bus station at 10:00 o'clock at night, I caught the bus out of Jacksonville at 10:30, and from leaving and parting from him, he told me just to keep quiet, say nothing to nobody, let him do the talking, let him do the maneuvering, and that he would keep me informed and abreast as to the policies and activities here on out. But he did give me the impression very much that he did know about this in the beginning, and he said to me when I met him on Saturday, before we parted for Columbia, he said, "Well, what do you think about it, now?" "Did they kill him through the window?" I said, "They sure did", he said, "I must have been right", I said, "I don't know whether you were guessing or not, but you certainly did hit it on the head", he said, "Well, that is the way it was suppose to be done, and that is the way it was done," so he says, "As far as that is concerned now we can forget about it, Kennedy is dead, he is no more a proposition so far as we are concerned, we have other things to do now down different avenues" so he said, "Let me do the talking when we get to Columbia, don't you cut in too much, just let me do the talking to say, but let me do the talking to the people, because you don't really know what it is all about, except what I have told you, so let me tell them in my own words just what has happened",

I am satisfied that this man beyond doubt knew that this was going to happen, and from the impression that I got from him this conspiracy originated in New Orleans, probably some in Miami, and different parts of the country, probably in California. And I am pretty sure California had a lot to do with it, because he mentioned Dr. Swift very often, in his conversations, what a great man he was and that he had already predicted that Kennedy would be killed, before he got out of office. So, that is about the story as to the important information that I got from him.

Q: Mr. _____, did you make mention of the fact, that this Mr. Milteer had explained to you, or had made a remark to you about Miami, something about Miami?

A: Well, he said, he made a remark to me on the way, he said that Kennedy could have been killed in Miami, but somebody called the F.B.I. and give the thing away, and of course, he was well guarded and everything went "pluey", and everybody kept quiet, and waited for Texas.

Q: Do you think he was trying to put across to you that this Oswald might have been here in Miami at the time?

A: Well, I asked him that, but he wouldn't answer me.

Q: I don't know how the records are, whether the man was working there (BREAKS IN) - I don't know either, but I asked him, I said "Do you think Oswald was here in Miami to assassinate the President?" and he just cut it off, he wouldn't answer me.

Q: He never answered you at all?

A: Never answered me at all.

Q: Do you think that he knows this Oswald personally, or knows anything about him?

A: Well, I believe that he does, I believe that if he doesn't know Oswald person, he knows the people in Miami or New Orleans that was doing business with the group which he belonged to. And that is where the infiltration was made into it, into this man's group, it was either Miami or New Orleans.

Q: These are two separate groups are they not? They are separated widely in their beliefs so to speak. How do you think they would be coming together?

A: From the impression he give me, and what he told me, was that Oswald group was Pro-Castro, and that they were infiltrated, and their leaders, somebody close to them was given money to infiltrate their group, and pay them to kill Kennedy, and that would throw, if anybody did get caught, that would throw the entire case into the laps of the Communist.

Q: In other words you say that this Constitutional Party, that had not formed yet, or some party to that....

(BREAKS IN) - Yes, I believe what they call the Patriot Organizations over the country, now he talked very briefly about Billy Kerensky who is on the air every now and then, who had raised a lot of money, for the underground, and Swift, and Kenneth Gelf, and many others, he even spoke one time, you know uh, uh, Billy Estes had been persecuted very much by the Kennedy Administration. And that he was a man, who was in a position to raise a lot of money, and that in Texas there were a lot of people who could raise a lot of money, and that they had a good underground in Texas and California. In fact he says that Illinois is very strong, and he said that Kennedy didn't have a chance, to get away with what he had done, because the Patriots knew that he was in the stages of delivering the country over to the Communists.

Q: Did he make mention of any persons that this Oswald may have contacted, or may have known?

A: No, he didn't mention Oswald. The only thing that he was down on was that this group had been infiltrated by the Patriot underground and arranged from there to have the execution carried out, and drop the responsibility right into the laps of the Communists, their association, or Castro.

Q: Did he give any indication that money passed hands from the Patriot groups to....
(BREAKS IN) - Well, yes, he said, "Of course there was a lot of money".

Q: Did he mention that there was a lot of money?

A: Yes, there was a lot of money involved, and it came not only from the average Patriot, but from men who could afford to contribute. And that this has been in progress for sometime.

Now, while we were riding and talking I said to him, "Do you believe that the Klu Klux Klan had anything to do with blowing up the church in Alabama, killing the negro children?" He said that some of them did. I said, "What about this fellow Sheldon, who is the Imperial Wizard of the Klu Klux Klan in Alabama?" He said, "I was in his office, the night before it happened on Sunday in Tuscaloosa, Ala. I was in there Saturday night, and I talked with him very much, and he said in his office he has a short wave radio, where he can call any of his men anytime, tell them where to go, what to do", but he says, he didn't believe in violence, such as the bombing and things that went on in Alabama. He told me that he would not assist in anyway, or contribute any money to violence, and he said that there is nothing to him, except that he is a politician, he said, "He elected Governor Wallace", and he said that he would not involve his organization in any violence of killing anybody. He said that he is not the kind of a leader that Brown is, of course, Brown, he said, believes in killing, and Sheldon is the opposite. He doesn't want to create any violence.

He said that Sheldon told him that Dr. Fields, who is the head of the National States Rights Party had been trying to infiltrate his organization, him and Stoner and some of the Dixie Klan for the past twelve months. They had made friends with some of his people, but not to the extent to interrupt his operation. Sheldon did not believe along the lines of Stoner and Fields in the National States Rights Party. Of course, he was a great supporter of Wallace.

Q: In other words, Stoner and Fields are more radical and dangerous than Sheldon?

A: Yes, he didn't believe in their policies of violence, that they advocate.

Q: Stoner does I understand, he is very radical, and could be a dangerous man.

A: Yeah, and that is what is thought by many of the organizations, now the Grand Dragon of S. C. A. D. Boling and Mims said that they had kept the States Right Party out of S. C. because they were rabble rouses, they wouldn't do nothing, but have somebody else do it, which they didn't want to happen in the State of South Carolina. That they were going to continue to keep them out of the State of South Carolina.

Q: Do you know whether this Milteer has ever spent any time in New Orleans?

A: He said that he had been to New Orleans and that he had been to Dallas Texas. This probably would have been 5-6 months ago, he didn't specify a certain time, but he was in New Orleans, Dallas, and Gulfport Mississippi, and in Biloxi, Mississippi and in Jackson, and he spent quite a time in Alabama.

Q: Did he seem surprised about the assassination of President Kennedy?

A: Not a bit. Not a bit in the world, he said, "It is no surprise" he did not know exactly where it was going to happen, or when it was going to happen, but he knew it had to come.

Q: But he seemed very happy that it happened?

A: Yes, he was very happy over it. He shook hands with me, and he said, "Well, you so, it happened like I told you, didn't it?" "It happened from a window with a high powered rifle", I said, "That is right" I said, "I don't know whether you were guessing or not, but you hit it on the head pretty good".

So conversations like that would drop up every now and then on the way to S. C. I tried to lead him on as much as I could to get him to say things about it as much as I possibly could, but he gave me to understand that the discussing the assassination of Kennedy was now useless because the job had been carried out, and the Patriots had to begin another series of eliminating our enemies. So, I didn't talk too much after he gave me this impression that he didn't want me to talk, and I didn't want him to get suspicious in anyway that I was trying to pick him.

Q: Well, in other words, would you say that his conversation was brief on the assassination?

A: Yes sir, very brief.

Q: Didn't it seem kind of odd, the fact that everybody in the nation was overcome, and talking particularly about this one subject, just to tell you that it happened, and then quit talking about it. Did it seem odd to you?

A: Well, it did in a way; it seemed to me the way that he told me that it would not be necessary to be talking about it anymore as far as the Patriots were concerned, that we should not give an impression one way or the other that we were sad or that we were glad about it, just let it drop, because the underground was going to proceed with further operations, because it would be mostly alledged against the Jews.

Actually he said that Martin Luther King was an instrument used by Bobby Kennedy and the President and the Jews to cause disturbance throughout the nation, and that he was not important, because he could be knocked off anytime. He said that they had set a plot to kill him one time in Atlanta or several times; that Brown had attempted to follow him out and kill him from his home at, I believe he said, 540 Houston Street, Atlanta. But they had been unsuccessful to get him, but they did know that McGill the Editor of the paper in Atlanta had went to Martin Luther King's house pretty well drunk at different times in the morning, and that they had, had white women there, and colored women, and colored men, and white men in this particular house, but they had not got the opportunity to kill King, because different things would happen at different times. He said that Brown followed him several different times. Of course, he was interrupted to such an extent, that he didn't have a chance to kill him.

Q: Was Dixon's name mentioned at anytime, the one in Dallas of the K.K.K.

A: The only man in Dallas that he mentioned it at was a good Patriot down in Texas, and engineering a lot of activity there was a Mr. Davis a reverend Dr. Davis, a preacher, head of the Klu Klux Klan. He was a man who didn't worry about human life, that he worried about his nation now. I know of Davis for several years. This Milteer now says that he doesn't want too much talk about Kennedy anymore, now he is alledgeling his war against the Jews, and their associates. But the Klu Klux Klan and the Officials which were King and Bolings didn't seem too please with the assassination of the President. Their main purpose was to eliminate Martin Luther King and some of the negro leaders. But I don't know, they didn't give him any assurance of anything, except that they would go along with him with his political party, and that they would put out the pamphlets when they were properly written and given to them. But they didn't indicate in anyway that they had known or assisted in the assassination of the President. But Milteer didn't give them too much chance to talk and discuss, he just issued orders, he carried on the conversation on what had been done, and what had to be done. And of course these men from Denmark and Orangeburg seemed to go along with him on the assassination and that they appreciated the assassination of the President than Mims and Boling.

Q: Who were those two from Denmark and Orangeburg?

That was Jack D. Heidrich, Box 616 Denmark, S. C.; Will Ulmer RFD 1, Route Box 314-B Orangeburg, S. C. So, they seemed to be more enthused that the President was dead than the other two. Now, Mims and the Grand Dragon didn't talk much about the assassination of Kennedy, they did indicate that they were surprised that he had been assassinated. Of course old man Boling said, "That in the future it may bear out for the best, but it was going to hurt us very much, because we had given the impression to all the countries that we had turned out like the communist countries instead of electing our people that we killed them." He said, "That he didn't think that it was going to do the nation very much good". Milteer on the other side, I thought he was going to insult Mr. Boling when he said this, because he said, "That is the impression that a lot of our people has got and allowed this thing to go too far, that Kennedy appointed all the Jews he could get, and he said that it was nothing in God's almighty world but a conspiracy", he said, "A lot of Catholics are just as much against Kennedy as anybody else" and he said, "There was probably a lot of Catholic money that helped to get him killed", that a lot of Catholics were against him for appointing all the Jews up there to office. A lot of Patriots had been too slow in realizing these things. He said it was hard, and it had been hard to convince them that this was the channel to take.

Q: Was there any indication that you had with these 4-5 men that this assassin had belonged, or had participated, or contributed to any of their parties? Was there any conversation to that effect?

A: Well, there was no conversation or remarks made by these people that they had contributed in anyway to the assassination. Now, I don't know what connections Milteer had up in that country, but he did say he had a man in Conway, S. C. which was a good Patriot in the underground and had contributed. Well, this was a very much surprise to the Grand Dragon and Mims, and they immediately asked him who this man was, and he said, "Well, I don't know, I forgot his name". So Mims said, "We have Conway we have olaverns in Conway, and we have a lot of people up there in our organization, very good people". So, Milteer said, "Well, I got some good people there, too" he said, "I got some good people in S. C. Cameron, in different places" but he said, "As I tell you, we do not reveal all the names of our people", and Mims asked him if he would write him and give him the name and he said, "Yes, I will do that, because he is going to be one of the electorate, who is going to be one of the delegates to the convention to this party, if we get it going in time". So, Mims told him that he would help him get some delegates, the independent electoral, the electorate from S. C., and if it were necessary he would help him get petitions, uh, to put this on the slate in S. C., this Constitutional Party.

Q: In other words, the K.K.K. is moving into this Constitutional Party?

A: Yeah, they are moving in full blooded. They are going to have a meeting on the First of December; that is a National meeting.

Q: That is the K.K.K.?

A: That is the K.K.K. The chairman of this is Gene Venable, an attorney, from Atlanta. He has notified everybody to stand-by for the place where it is going to be held. That came in Saturday Saturday night in Columbia, this was told to me by Mims, at that particular time, they don't know exactly where they are going to meet. This week they will be notified definitely where to meet.

Q: Do you have any idea of your own thought, what is your thought, do you think maybe Milteer could have been in Dallas, Texas in the last two weeks?

A: Yes, he could have been there, I am satisfied that he could have been most anywhere he wanted; he has two cars ready to move at any time.

Q: You have seen no evidence that he was there?

A: No. He didn't say that he was, the only thing he said that he had been in Texas.

Q: He didn't say when he had been in Texas?

A: No, he didn't say. He had been in New Orleans, Houston, different places in Louisiana and in Texas.

There is no question in my mind that Milteer did not know that the ground work was being set, maybe, in 5-6 different states to kill the President. There is no question in my mind in the conversation; the man couldn't guess, he couldn't guess all the things, before hand. He couldn't guess, in my opinion, that the President would be shot from a window, and it happened this way, and I just don't believe that he was guessing all these things; I don't believe that he is guessing about the stuff he is talking about now, because he is too conscientious to get away from the assassination of Kennedy and get on the road to something else, because he says there is no use wasting any time discussing the assassination of Kennedy because Kennedy is dead and Oswald can't squawk on anybody. Now, this was before he was killed. When we left from the hotel and went out to eat, when we got to Anchor's Restaurant over at West Columbia, a man walked out who knows Mims, I don't know who he was, and he said to Mims, "Well, Oswald has just been shot", he said, "He has", he said, "Yes, he has just been shot", and we couldn't get into that restaurant, and we had to go to the Piggy Park Drive-Inn, so on the way we turned the radio on and sure enough it come on that he had been shot.

Q: What was Milteer's reaction?

A: Milteer said, "That makes it work perfect, now, the Jews killed Kennedy and the Jews killed Oswald" he said, "Now, we have no worry". But I can't understand, when he left the hotel with me, I am satisfied that he made along distance call, because he come back with this change.

I don't know how to figure him out too much, because he seems to know too much, and what he predicts comes true.

Q: Where do you think this money would have come from?

A: Well, there is no telling, you see, like he said, when he mentioned the name Leander H. Perez; this man was a judge down there.

Q: Where was he a judge at?

A: Plaquemine Parish, that is right outside of New Orleans. This man has taken a stand for States Rights against segregation, and he has been ex-communicated from the Catholic Church on the stand he has taken in New Orleans. Well, this Milteer seems to be a friend to him, or to know him very well, and several other people in the State of Louisiana and Texas. But he didn't go to work and give me all the names and addresses, but he give me to understand that he knew them, and had associated with them.

Q: Do you think that he could have been the Treasurer or that he could have been collecting this money?

A: No, I don't believe that he was the Treasurer, no, I don't believe he was. But I do believe that he was one of the main agitators, travelling over the country in connections with this, and he knows a whole lot more, I am satisfied, than what he told me.

Q: Who is very strong in these organizations, who has strength enough, and could be trusted enough to compose an agreement between two organizations or two people?

A: Well, I tell you something, the impression he give me. I don't think there was any agreement with this little flim-flam organization that Oswald belonged to, I think that probably in New Orleans or in Miami, maybe N. Y., maybe Chicago that the agreement was reached to infiltrate this unbeknowing to them, and to agitate the killing, and to let them do it, and to pay somebody to infiltrate to get it done by this organization.

Q: In other words, you think somebody knew the temperament of Oswald, and figured wanted to get Kennedy out of the way, and would particularly do it for money?

A: Yeah.

Q: But we don't know, and you don't have any idea of who might have collected this money, or who might have given this money to this particular man, the assassin, Oswald, because somebody would have to give it to him.

A: Well, I don't believe Milteer did it, but it might be a possibility that he knows who engineered it in Texas and Louisiana. The impression I get from him, I think the thing was set up to kill Mr. Kennedy in the South, in some southern state. There was no particular town picked out, it was just the opportunity of the town that would suit best when the proper time comes. I think that when this man Mr. Kennedy left Miami, it was published in the papers, where he would go, and I think that they just set this man up in Texas and had him kill him right there. Because Milteer is too much enthused over it, he discussed it too much before hand and after not to know something about it.

Q: How about Governor Connolly, did they mention him?

A: No, they didn't mention his name at all, they didn't mention his name, they only mention, of course he got hurt, but they didn't mention that he should have been killed or anything. No not a thing. I don't think that they really intended to kill Connolly. He didn't indicate that anybody had anything against him or wanted to kill him at all.

Q: Milteer familiar with Dallas?

A: Oh, yeah. He is familiar with Dallas according to his own statements. I was never there with him, but he has been down there quite a bit. And this man Milteer has traveled all over the country, and he travels all over the country, and he has been very active in putting out anti-Jewish and anti-Kennedy literature, and he carries it in his car all the time. Now in Columbia he had some pamphlets which read, Rebel Underground, and it had a Confederate flag on it, and I asked him, "Who put this out?" and he said, "Sheldon put it out", but I didn't get a copy of it, he didn't give me a copy. But I am satisfied that a copy of this could be obtained through Alabama somewhere, where it was put out, I didn't even get a chance to read this. He give those people over there some of it, but he didn't have none for me.

Q: But he didn't mention any other party that this man might have belonged to, this Oswald?

A: No, he didn't, but he did say that Oswald was not connected with Moscow, or any big communist leaders; that this was a small group within itself that probably originated out of Miami.

Q: Even though Oswald spent 3 years supposedly or allegedly in Russia, he still believes that this is not a plot....

(BREAKS IN) - from Russia, no. He said that it was not, but that we had to now impress on the people of the United States that this was a Communist Zionist Jew Conspiracy to kill the President, but he said we know it isn't, but that is what we have got to get into the hands of the people now, that this man was murdered by the Jewish Zionist Communist, of course the pamphlet is coming to be scattered all over the United States.

I think we should keep a close eye on the people who are going to distribute this pamphlet. When this pamphlet comes out, to get a hold of it, now he promised to mail me a copy of the pamphlet that he was going to have written and distributed throughout the United States.

I assume I will get that between now and Saturday.

Q: He drives a white Volks Wagon?

A: That is the Volks Wagon, but on this trip, he had a small Swedish automobile.

Q: (names auto - not legible on tape)

A: Yeah. Two door.

Q: What color is this car?

A: I would say that this car, well, it would be a "pea green".

Q: Do you know whether or not he carries Georgia tags?

A: Yeah, Georgia tags.

Q: The Volks Wagon?

A: Yeah, both of them.

Q: Now, this Milteer, did you meet his family?

A: At one time I did. He is married and has a wife, and lives in Valdosta, Georgia.

Q: Did he have any relatives that you know of, or did you meet any of them, or did you hear him speak of any.

A: No, I never heard him speak of any of his brothers or any of his relations. But I do know that he has some.

Q: You feel that this man particularly needs watching.

A: Well, I think that he needs watching very closely, and this Reverend Davis in Texas, and I think that Jack Brown should be watched, Kenneth Adams, James Fannamen, the National States Right Party, and I don't know, and I would not say not to watch them, but if Milteer is telling the truth, I don't think this fellow Sheldon would involve himself into any killings, now this I can't say to be definitely, but that is the impression he gives me. I do think that it is important he should be checked out as close as he could to find out if he really was in Sheldon's office Saturday night before these children were killed in this church on a Sunday morning in Birmingham. Now, if he was in Tuscaloosa as close as he is to Brown, he may know a whole lot about the killing, we don't know, but he told me that he was there in the office with him. Now, I imagine that this could be checked out and verified, and if that is true we are putting Milteer closer to the killing of these children.

Q: Is this Milteer very observing, is he suspicious of being followed?

A: No, he doesn't seem to be suspicious, because he told me that he has never been arrested, he has never been brought in by anyone or questioned about any activities, because he said that they know that he distributes literature, he said it was no secret, he has his name on it, and post office box, both in Quentin, Georgia, and in Valdosta. And he says that he doesn't hesitate to tell people in any group or any place that he goes that it is Jewish Conspiracy to overthrow the United States. Now, he distributes a whole lot of these Common Sense which are printed in Union, N.J.; he carries them in his car all the time, and any other literature that he can get to sway the people against the Jews.

Q: Did he give you any indications as to where he will be going now?

A: Well, he is going to make a trip to Cambridge, Maryland and over to Delaware, and he is going to visit the family of a man by the name of Abbot, who was the Grand Dragon of the U.S. Klan in Ellington Delaware. And of course, Abbot was killed, and he had accused her of some wrong doing with some man she was going to marry. He told me that he hadn't visited them since Abbot was killed, and he was going up in that country as soon as possible, as soon as the pamphlets were ready. And he is going to distribute them, and mail them out to the people he wants to distribute throughout the United States.

Now he is getting in contact with all the Patriot leaders to distribute this pamphlet. Now, the way that he said this to the Officials Association of the S. C. Klan, he didn't request, that is what impressed me, he didn't request that they do this, he more or less ordered that they do this.

Q: In other words, he seemed like the boss?

A: That is right. He told them, he said, "The International Underground" that is the first time I ever heard that word. The International Underground. That the pamphlets had to be got out, and that people had to help pay for them to get them out throughout the world. That was the first time I ever heard of any talk of any International Underground, which is dedicated to destroy the Jews, to get them out of office, and to get them out of the United States, to tie their hands in other countries.

Now, if we closely observe their activities with this pamphlet and others, it may bring us closer to the fact that Milteer is directly connected. At this point, we can prove nothing. But if we cover this man the way he should be covered, and the charges he is going to make against the Jews, the propaganda campaign that he is going to start, it seems to me we can lead back and sooner or later identify some people close to him and in this conspiracy who killed this man.

Q: But there was no one in your travels who seem to you that was very close to him?

A: No, he claims to be very close to Governor Wallace, very close, and of course he told those people down there, the S. C. Klan, that Governor Wallace would agree to run on this Constitutional Party. What we had to do was to get out, get petitions, get independent delegates to the National Convention, or to get his name on different states. The campaign will be started now to get independent electores in each state on this party.

Q: When will he contact you again?

A: Well, he told me I would hear from him, and when this pamphlet which he had made up, and he may alter it some since Rubens King has been identified as killing this man, Oswald, he told me that he may alter it a little bit. But I would be getting a copy of it soon, that he has sent it out to be printed by all these different organizations in the United States and distributed.

Q: Other than Martin Luther King has he ever made mentioned of plans to assassin anybody in the government, or otherwise?

A: Well, naturally he seemed to think that Bobby Kennedy needed killing, but he doesn't think now that, that is important. Martin Luther King neither. He claims now that the big Jews who are backing the United Nations and the conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government is the ones that should be taken care of now. He strictly stated that Bobby Kennedy and Martin Luther King are not important now. And he told Mims that there was no use at all to try to fight Bobby Kennedy or Martin Luther King, not to waste time on them, because they were out of existence. He said that they had no more power in Washington, and that the President of the United States that was there now, would not take the same course, because he sees the handwriting on the wall. There are a lot more of them up there who see the handwriting on the wall, they know that if Kennedy can get killed, they can, too. He said, "I think you will see that Bobby Kennedy will resign, and that Johnson will put another Attorney General in, and he will make a lot of changes in his cabinet before election", and he said, "This party might become unnecessary in time to come. We can't take no chances, we have to be ready". Well, they agreed with him on that, that they, Johnson and Johnson, in some things didn't change from the way they were.

Q: Well, alright, is there anything else?

A: I think I have give you the most important parts of it, and

just exactly what seems to be in the making. Now Mims told me, it was kind of hard to get away from Milteer but, when we got down to the hotel, he went down to his automobile which was parked in front of the hotel to get some literature to give to Mims, I think it was the Common Sense, it had 3 pictures on the front, and I didn't even look to see who they were. Mims and the Grand Dragon asked me, "Do you think there is a possible chance you can get back here, before we have to leave for the meeting on Saturday?" I said, "I don't know, I will do my best", he said, "There are a lot more things we would like to discuss with you", and "We would like to go into details about this man" and I said, "Well, you know as much about him as I do, you have heard practically the story that he has been telling me, see".

Q: In other words, they don't know this Milteer too well?

A: No, the impression I got, the only thing they know about him is through correspondence and conversations over telephones.

Q: He was the one who set these meetings up in these particular places you went with him.

A: Yeah, he set them all up, yeah.

Q: Some of these people were complete strangers other than correspondence?

A: That is right. That is the impression I got, you never know all these things, where there is a conspiracy to kill people, especially the President of the United States, people are not going to talk too much, they are not going to tell you too much. But I am satisfied that he had never met the Grand Dragon, nor Mims, but maybe he had with the exception of telephone conversation, or through his secret investigation, or whoever he has, but I am not sure that he knows them personal or not.

Q: Did they seem in a hurry to get away from him?

A: Yeah, they didn't invite him to stay too long, after we finished over at the Pig's Park where we eat. Mims said that he had to go somewhere, and that he had to be there by 6:00 o'clock, and he evidently was telling the truth, because he had some luggage in his car, I don't know whether he had been somewhere and come back with this, but anyhow he said he had to be some place, and he had this luggage in his automobile. They didn't try to prolong him at all. There is something that Mims wants to talk to me about, but he couldn't with him there, and also the Grand Dragon, but I don't know just what it is, but I know that I am very close to Mims and the Grand Dragon, and they have a lot of confidence in me, this I know, because he brought it right into the room there, he brought it up, that Stoner was spreading it all over the country that I was an F.B.I. informer.

Q: Who brought that up?

A: Mims did. Stoner had sent this out to different patriotic organizations to watch me, because I was an F.B.I. informer, and that he had caught me and Hockett down here, they had the letter, they had a copy right there. Mims said, "We know that this is not true," and the reason that this come out was at a meeting Stoner tried to get his delegate accepted into the National Klu Klux Klan Board, and made the stand against him, because this card said "Stoner's Klu Klux Klan takes in Catholics and foreign born" and Stoner's delegate was overruled and put out of the room. He said we thoroughly understand why Stoner put this out against _____. He said, "We know that _____ is no more an informer for the F.B.I. and the police than we are, because he has been down here, and he has been to too many meetings, heard too much discussion, and we have never heard no reaction, so if he was an informer, he could have done us harm, and of course we know that is a lie".

Q: What was Milteer's reaction?

A: Milteer said, "Stoner probably put this out", and of course, he was kind of shocked when Mims let him read the letter that had been sent out to the patriotic organizations, telling them I was an

Page 12


F.B.I. informer; it was a copy of a letter sent to George Victor. It even stated in there that he had talked to Keathley, and told Keathley not to talk to me, that I was an informer.

Q: Had Milteer seen this letter before?

A: No, he had never seen the letter, he said, "I thought that Stoner was too smart to write a letter of this type" and he said, "I thought Dr. Fields was too smart to allow Stoner to write a letter of this type" he said, "This hurts them very much, because too many people know _____, and I definitely know that _____ is no informer and thousands of other people know it", and this definitely hurt them. He said he ruled his delegate out in Atlanta, and this was his avenue to hurt him to put this out, and he said, "I am very much surprised that he would be stupid enough to write a letter of this kind".

The rest of the tape is the informer's belief that it is important that he go back to Columbia to talk with Mims and the Grand Dragon. Complete reiteration of this transcript - no new information on the tape. (Not transcribed - approximately 2 mins)

(b)(7)(c)



NOTE: All proper names were spelled phonetically.

Transcript of Milteer-Somersett Tape

Note: This is a transcript of a tape recorded on 9 Nov 1963 by Miami Police informant William Somersett, recording a conversation with right-wing extremist Joseph Milteer. The transcript is taken from Harold Weisberg's essay The Milteer Documents in the book The Assassinations: Dallas and Beyond (in this version, INFORMANT has been replaced with SOMERSETT, and SUBJECT with MILTEER). Portions referring to Kennedy are in bold.

SOMERSETT: Now we are going to, you are going to have to take, Kenney, what do you call his last name?

MILTEER: Kenneth Adams.

SOMERSETT: Yeah, you are going to take him in, he is supposed to be one of the hard-core of the underground, are you going to invite him into that, too? What about Brown, now, are you going to invite Brown in? You are going to have Brown in it?

MILTEER: Yeah.

SOMERSETT: Now, I will tell you between me and you, because we are talking, we aren't going to talk to everybody like we are talking here. Now, you know this, I like Brown, he is a good fellow, you know him, now here is something, when we was in his house, now, he knows me and you, but he didn't know Lee McCloud, well I think he done too much talking in front of a man he didn't know. Brown trusts a lot of people, he figures everybody is good.

MILTEER: Yeah.

SOMERSETT: And you know when he was telling her [or him, not legible] about blowing up all those churches and, you know, I don't think he should have said all that in front of McCloud.

MILTEER: That is exactly the way I feel about it, too. And I didn't talk about it any more after we left there.

SOMERSETT: No, I see you didn't, you see, these things come to my mind, I don't know McCloud well, and Brown never seen him before in his life, that I know of, now you seen this boy, Jackie, didn't open his mouth, he just sit there and listened. Jack Caulk [phonetic] he is a very quiet boy, Brown it just seems, well, he, I guess he has gotten by with so much he just don't care. He come out with all that about going over to Atlanta carrying that stuff, and showing them how to operate, I didn't want to say anything to him, but I don't think it is a good idea for people to discuss things like that in front of strangers. What do you think about it?

MILTEER: No, I - He should operate that, the same as he does the rest of it.

SOMERSETT: That's right, damn right that is right. Now you take like the Birmingham ... [Milteer breaks in]

MILTEER: Any conclusion they come up with, that's them, not him.

SOMERSETT: That is true.

MILTEER: He didn't give them anything.

SOMERSETT: Well, he didn't give them nothing.

MILTEER: Just like me at home there folks want to know, "Joe, where do you get all of your information?" "Well, I get it, that is all you are interested in," and that is as far as it goes, see. And the same guy will turn around and give me some information, but he doesn't know where I am getting my information. The same guy who asks me where I get my information, will turn around and give me information.

SOMERSETT: Well, sure, of course, I realize that.

MILTEER: That is the way you have got to operate.

SOMERSETT: Well, that is what I say, if you are going to take Brown in, and Brown is going to be one of the head men, the man behind you, then you have got to talk to Brown a little bit, and tell him, you know, "You have got to be a little more conscientious, especially on these bombings, and killings," after all he comes right out with it.

MILTEER: We have got to let him understand, that, that is his operation, and not ours.

SOMERSETT: Yeah, that is true. We don't care, if he wants to go to Birmingham and blow up a church, let him.

MILTEER: If he wants to blow up the National Capital, that is alright with me. I will go with him, but not as a party though, as an individual.

SOMERSETT: Well, if you want to go with him and help him blow it up, that is not the party, it is an individual, you are going to have to make him understand that.

MILTEER: There is a party movement, and there is also an individual movement.

SOMERSETT: Yeah, that is right.

MILTEER: And they are distinct and separate.

SOMERSETT: Well, you are going to have to make him understand that, right there, he didn't exactly admit it, but Jesus Christ, he intimated, he indicated right there, he backed the bombings of killing the negroes in Birmingham, well, you know damn well we don't want anybody talking like that.

MILTEER: Can't afford it.

SOMERSETT: Well, you damn well that is bad talk especially to somebody he don't know. He could have said that to me, and you would have been alright, it would have been between you and me then.

MILTEER: That is true.

SOMERSETT: But to go ahead and say it in front of Lee McCloud, what that [sic] hell ... [Milteer breaks in]

MILTEER: Well, I think he thought that he would [not] have been with us, if he had not been alright. But that is still not enough.

SOMERSETT: No, hell no, that is no good, at least before he made all those statements, he should have called you outside, or consulted about this man a little bit.

MILTEER: You have to have reservations, you know.

SOMERSETT: That is right. Hell, he didn't say these things in any way to try to get us into trouble, because the only one who could be in trouble would be him, he was confessing on his damn self, he wasn't confessing on us, because we hadn't done a damn thing.

MILTEER: You and I would not get up there on the stand and say that he told us a cotton picking thing either.

SOMERSETT: Well, he knows that, but how about the other man.

MILTEER: Well, that is what I say.

SOMERSETT: Yeah, hell yes. I tell you something, you take Kenneth Adams over there, he is a mean damn man, like Brown was saying, the guy he was sending him to, well Kenneth is real mean, and the way Brown indicated they [not legible] the negroes, well, we don't care anything about that. I would rather he wouldn't tell us those stories.

MILTEER: You sure can't repeat them.

SOMERSETT: Yeah. That is the set-up we are in now, I mean, we have to work with them, but let them operate their grollings [phonetic], like you say, if you want to go with them, that is your opinion, you go with him up to Washington and blow with him, if you want to go ... [Milteer breaks in]

MILTEER: I have a man who is the head of his underground of his own up there in Delaware, and since I worked on the Supreme Court, he wanted me to give him the lay-out there so they could go over there and do some things there, you know. But he called it off, I don't know why, I didn't even ask him why. That was his affair, but he called it off. But I was ready to go with him. I gave him the damn information he wanted.

SOMERSETT: You worked on the Supreme Court.

MILTEER: Yeah, three and a half years.

SOMERSETT: Well, that is why he wanted you to go, then, well, them things have got to be done, but outside the Party, we have got to be mighty careful who the hell we let know anything. Now, here is one thing you have got to realize, transporting dynamite across the state line is a federal offense, well you better let them know that.

MILTEER: Well, there is a way to beat that, you know. All you have to do is pull up to the state line, unload it there, slide it across the line, get in the car and load it again, and they can't accuse you of transporting it then, because you didn't do it. I have done the same thing with a woman. I had one, then I had a woman frame me on it. I got to the state line, and I said, "Listen, Toots, this is the state line, get out, and I will meet you over there," she got out, walked across the line, got in my car in the other state, I didn't transport her, there wasn't a fucking thing she could do about it, I had her ass for a long time.

SOMERSETT: I was talking to a boy yesterday, and he was in Athens, Georgia, and he told me, that they had two colored people working in that drug store, and that them, uh, they went into the basement, and tapped them small pipes, I guess that they are copper together, and let that thing accumulate, and blowed the drug store up. He told me that yesterday, do you think that is right?

MILTEER: It could have happened that way.

SOMERSETT: Well, that is what he told me, and he is in town right now.

MILTEER: Does he know who did it? Do they think these negroes did it?

SOMERSETT: Oh, no, they killed the negroes, because they had two negroes working in the place, that is what he told me. He is in town now, he is from Chattanooga. He knows Brown, he knows all of them, his uncle is in the Klan there. He is a young boy, he has been in the Marines, and he really knows his business. He went there, he went down and looked, and he told me that is what happened. So he has been involved in quite a little bit of stuff, according to his story about Nashville, Chattanooga, and Georgia. I have no reason not to believe him, because he told me too much about Brown's operation, that is the reason I [not legible].

MILTEER: Yeah. You take this boy, Connor McGintis [phonetic], boy up there in Union, N.J., of course he doesn't go to anything like that, but he is on our side, he is the one that puts out that *Common Sense*. He is an ex-Marine. He is all man, too.

SOMERSETT: Now, you see, we will talk to these other people, you have made up your mind that you are going to use the Constitutional Party as a front.

MILTEER: Yeah, Constitutional Party States Rights.

SOMERSETT: Yeah, and it will be strictly secret, and nobody will be exposed except you.

MILTEER: Yeah.

SOMERSETT: Because when we talk to them today, you want to know exactly what to tell them, how it operates.

MILTEER: Yeah, and we have got to set up a little fund there to get it operating.

SOMERSETT: Oh, yeah, sure.

MILTEER: And I am going to devote my time to it, I don't have any idea of getting elected to that City Commission, but I am just making it cost them bastards it cost them as it is, cost them between \$1,500 and \$2,000 to beat me before, so I want to make it cost them another couple of thousand dollars. If they want to get rid of me, they can buy my fucking property, and I will get out of the damn town. In other words, they will save me money. I am going to put that out in one of the damn bulletins there, see. We put, the way I operate, put out these little bulletins, like a typewriter page, eight and a half by eleven, and brother don't you think they ain't waiting for them, when I don't put them out, "Joe, where is the bulletin?" Bill, that could go all over the country the same way. That was just a trial proposition, if it will work in a little stinking town like that, it will work anywhere.

SOMERSETT: I don't know, I think Kennedy is coming here on the 18th, or something like that to make some kind of speech, I don't know what it is, but I imagine it will be on the TV, and you can be on the look for that, I think it is the 18th that he is suppose to be here. I don't know what it is suppose to be about.

MILTEER: You can bet your bottom dollar he is going to have a lot to say about the Cubans, there are so many of them here.

SOMERSETT: Yeah, well he will have a thousand bodyguards, don't worry about that.

MILTEER: The more bodyguards he has, the easier it is to get him.

SOMERSETT: What?

MILTEER: The more bodyguards he has the more easier it is to get him.

SOMERSETT: Well how in the hell do you figure would be the best way to get him?

MILTEER: From an office building with a high-powered rifle, how many people [room noise--tape not legible] does he have going around who look just like him? Do you know about that?

SOMERSETT: No, I never heard that he had anybody.

MILTEER: He has got them.

SOMERSETT: He has?

MILTEER: He has about fifteen. Whenever he goes any place they [not legible] he knows he is a marked man.

SOMERSETT: You think he knows he is a marked man?

MILTEER: Sure he does.

SOMERSETT: They are really going to try to kill him?

MILTEER: Oh, yeah, it is in the working, Brown himself, Brown is just as likely to get him as anybody. He hasn't said so, but he tried to get Martin Luther King.

SOMERSETT: He did.

MILTEER: Oh yes, he followed him for miles and miles, and couldn't get close enough to him.

SOMERSETT: You know exactly where he is in Atlanta don't you.

MILTEER: Martin Luther King, yeah.

SOMERSETT: Bustus Street [phonetic].

MILTEER: Yeah 530.

SOMERSETT: Oh Brown tried to get him huh?

MILTEER: Yeah.

SOMERSETT: Well, he will damn sure do it, I will tell you that. Well, that is why, look, you see, well, that is why we have to be so careful, you know that Brown is operating strong.

MILTEER: He ain't going to play you know.

SOMERSETT: That is right.

MILTEER: He is going for broke.

SOMERSETT: I never asked Brown about his business or anything, you know just what he told me, told us, you know. But after the conversation, and the way he talked to us, there is no question in my mind about who knocked the church off in Birmingham, you can believe that, that is the way I figured it.

MILTEER: That is right, it is about the only way you can figure it.

SOMERSETT: That is right.

MILTEER: Not being there, not knowing anything.

SOMERSETT: But just from his conversation, as you and me know him, but if they did, it is their business, like you say [Milteer breaks in].

MILTEER: It is up to the individual.

SOMERSETT: That is right. They are individual operators, we don't want that within the party. Hitting this Kennedy is going to be a hard proposition, I tell you, I believe, you may have figured out a way to get him, you may have figured out the office building, and all that. I don't know how them Secret Service agents cover all them office buildings, or anywhere he is going, do you know whether they do that or not?

MILTEER: Well, if they have any suspicion they do that of course. But without suspicion chances are that they wouldn't. You take there in Washington, of course it is the wrong time of the year, but you take pleasant weather, he comes out on the veranda, and somebody could be in a hotel room across the way there, and pick him off just like [fades out].

SOMERSETT: Is that right?

MILTEER: Sure, disassemble a gun, you don't have to take a gun up there, you can take it up in pieces, all those guns come knock down, you can take them apart.

SOMERSETT: They have got a damn, this boy was telling me yesterday about, they have got an explosive that you get out of the army, it is suppose to be like putty or something, you stick it up, and use a small fuse, you just stick it like that, he told me, and I think that is what happened in the church in Birmingham, they stuck this stuff, somebody stuck it under the steps with a short fuse, and went on home. This boy is pretty smart, demolition is that what you call it?

MILTEER: Demolition, that is right.

SOMERSETT: I am going to talk with him some more.

MILTEER: Yeah I would.

SOMERSETT: I am going to talk with him some more, and find out a lot more about his operation, because he knows a hell of a lot.

MILTEER: You need a guy like that around, too. Where we can put our finger on him, when we want him.

SOMERSETT: Yeah. Well, you have got somebody up there in that country now, if you need him.

MILTEER: Well, we are going to have to get nasty first [not legible].

SOMERSETT: Yeah, get nasty.

MILTEER: We have got to be ready, we have got to be sitting on go, too.

SOMERSETT: Yeah, that is right.

MILTEER: There ain't any count down to it, we have just got to be sitting on go. Count down they can move in on you, and on go they can't. Count down is alright for a slow prepared operation, but in an emergency operation, you have got to be sitting on go.

SOMERSETT: Boy, if that Kennedy gets shot, we have got to know where we are at. Because you know that will be a real shake, if they do that.

MILTEER: They wouldn't leave any stone unturned there no way. They will pick up somebody within hours afterwards, if anything like that would happen just to throw the public off.

SOMERSETT: Oh, somebody is going to have to go to jail, if he gets killed.

MILTEER: Just like that Bruno Hauptmann in the Lindbergh case you know [Dials telephone].

SOMERSETT: "Hello, is Jim there?" "Has he gone to the office?" "Uh, huh, well, is he coming back home?" "Alright, I will do that, thank you." He has gone out to one of those apartment houses, and he will be back later. We will go see whatamacallit, he closes at 1:00 o'clock. We will go up and see Andrew, and we will double back to Jim's [room noise].

MILTEER: Actually the only man we are interested in up at that place [room noise - not legible - door closes].